GEORGE JACKSON ON CLEAVER: DISRUPTOR OR AGENT?

SEE PAGE 2

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

BLACK EX-AGENT'S MISSION IMPOSSIBLE—TO DESTROY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY



Bullet-pocked wall of the Southern California Chapter BPP Central Headquarters in Los Angeles after December 8, 1969, raid by LAPD. Black ex-agent Louis Tackwood exposes covert actions of the LAPD to destroy the Party in an exclusive BLACK PANTHER interview in this issue.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 1 of an exclusive interview with Black former agent provocateur Louis Tackwood. Tackwood testified last week at the San Quentin 6 trial that he was part of a conspiracy by California law enforcement agencies to murder the top leadership of the Black Panther Party, including founder and leader Huey P. Newton and Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson. (See article, page 3.)

Q: When did you become active in any way working with law enforcement agencies to disrupt and destroy the Black Panther Party?

TACKWOOD: That must have been around 1968. I'm not quite sure of the date. When was Bunchy Carter killed (referring to Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter, the founder/coordinator of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party)?

Q: Bunchy Carter was killed on January 17, 1969.

TACKWOOD: Yeah, then it was late '68.

Q: Who were you working for at the time and what kind of activities were you involved in?

TACKWOOD: I was working for SII, that's Special Identification and Investigation. SII works out of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) office. At the time CCS (the LAPD's Criminal Conspiracy Section) was still working on the Robert Kennedy killing. So all the direct activities against the Panthers were handled by SII.

Q: What were your activities with SII at the time? What was your assignment?

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Editorial

"ETHNIC PURITY"

Black people in this country have clearly demonstrated during the past two weeks that they are sick and tired of double-talking White politicians like Jimmy Carter who would stop at nothing to be President of the United States, who have no shame when it comes to wooing the Black vote.

We are hip to the political trickery of those who, like Carter, have the audacity to go to a Black church in Chicago and sing "Negro" spirituals attempting to win that city's large Black vote but once safely across the Indiana (the birthplace of "ethnic purity") border, adopt the racist stance of the Ku Klux Klan in order to secure the largely White conservative vote of that state. We are hip to this "sophisticated racism" and we are not impressed.

Carter's racism is bad enough, but he has made matters worse by further insulting the Black community with his sterile, half-hearted attempts to apologize for the "ethnic purity" blunder.

Black people have no reason *whatsoever* to "forgive" Jimmy Carter. He meant exactly what he said. As Georgia state representative Hosea Williams, a longtime Carter foe, noted, "The truth slipped out of Jimmy Carter, and a man can't apologize for telling the truth."

As for our so-called Black "leaders" — Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., Congressman Andrew Young, SCLC's Ralph Abernathy and Detroit Mayor Coleman Young, to name a few — have they lost their minds in endorsing Carter for President? What grand promises (which he will never carry out even if he is elected) has Carter made to these men in order to buy their support ?

Have Rev. King, Abernathy and Young, in particular, forgotten that just eight years ago Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his very life struggling against the Jimmy Carters of America who seek not only to make this country's neighborhoods ethnically pure but its total life?

In this, the end of the second century of our enslavement and oppression in America, let us make this a truly meaningful Bicentennial. Let us — Black, poor and oppressed people — dedicate ourselves to unifying so that we can take the power that so rightfully belongs to us. Let's make 1976 the end of Jimmy Carter-style politics.□





George Jackson On Eldridge Cleaver "...Tell Him The Dragon Is Coming..."



In response to the overwhelming community interest in the April 14, 1976, Black Panther Party statement denouncing Eldridge Cleaver as an "active and willing agent in the FBI's COINTELPRO plan to destroy Black organizations by creating internal dissension," and charging him with the murders of dedicated Fallen Comrades Bobby Hutton and Sam Napier, following THE BLACK PANTHER reprints a biting comment on Cleaver's prison betrayals written by author/revolutionary and Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson. The comment is an excerpt from an early 1971 letter to noted author John Gerassi found in Jackson's last work, *Blood In My Eye*.

"Those who have more regard for their own egos or self-interest than they have for building a united progressive left, and those who abandon community altogether in favor of petty interests, are in direct opposition to our real interests. They are attempting another form of escapism. They're fleeing the objective conditions of their real life and will eventually reach the ultimate contradiciton of facing their father or brother, or old classmate, comrade, or wife, over the barrel of a gun. Or they will find themselves in no man's land, cast out by the people, suspected by their crime partners.

"But, regarding the crisis (just past) in the Party, as Huey Newton reminds us, there is always a positive side to each negative. The confused resentment and reverse racism of the Black partisan will eventually lead to a new, more productive and creative contribution.

"Already we realize that there was no split in the Party, only a defection. The Party has come out of it stronger. . .

"Just a glance at the present level of consciousness and the status of the survival infrastructure will reveal the error of Cleaver's analysis that no separation should exist even now between the military and political cadre, between military and political action.

"You know I sent him a message suggesting that unitarian conduct depends on a principled discipline and submission to democratic centralism instead of the egoism that sent him first against his Muslims (through the Sacramento Bee *Pig press that time), then against the Peace and Freedom Party, even against the progressive elements of the C.P. through his unreasoned attack on the magnificent Angela Davis. Recently he has even attacked the dedicated, overworked and brilliant Charles Garry. It seems to be a pattern with the man. You recall the attack he launched against Fidel and Cuba, and those accounts that seemed disparaging of his hosts which have reached the pig press here from time to time.*

"My personal message to him was mild, considering that he was in fact leaving his old comrades open to attack again. I sent a letter reminding him that his behavior while in prison was far from exemplary and had that section of it signed by Ulysses McDaniel and Clifford Jefferson, two of the oldest (time in) and most respected Black partisans in the California concentration camp system.

"I then listed some of his behavioral patterns since his release — a more complete list than the one just given — that did not indicate that he had changed much. I finally asked him simply to show proof that he was not a compulsive disruptor or agent provocateur. *A very mild request, I feel. He returned with a very scurrilous and profane set of invectives — in short, a piece of vendetta.*

"Tell him that seven thousand miles, the walls of prison, steel and barbed wire do not make him safe from my special brand of discipline, tell him that the dragon is coming. . ."

COMMENT

Nixon's Trip To China

By David G. Du Bois

The visit this past February of former President Nixon to the People's Republic of China is the subject of the following article, the conclusion of a colorful commentary by BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service *Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois, who draws upon his widespread knowledge of worldwide affairs and superb journalistic skills to reconstruct Nixon's stay in China.*

CONCLUSION

As Mr. Nixon's limousine moved out of the Forbidden City compound containing the residence of Chariman Mao Tse-tung on Monday after Nixon's midday meeting with the leader of China, his glance could not avoid falling on gigantic, colored portraits of V.I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin. These stand to the west of Tien An-men Square, opposite the gate to the Chairman's compound. As he moved slowly through the great Square he may have noticed to the east of the great expanse two more equally huge portraits, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, that he may not have immediately recognized.

But his visit to Tsinghua University, current center of the rapidly intensifying movement to criticize "capitalist roaders" in China on Wednesday morning could have left no doubt in his mind that China is taking over the mantel of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, of which Marx and Engels were the forerunners, Stalin and Lenin the first standard bearers; adding to and developing that ideology with the thought and practice of Mao Tse-tung and the experience of the Chinese people.

Nixon saw the unique process of "Chinese revolutionary democracy" in action and seemed to sense he was on hallowed ground. ". . .the purpose of my questions," he is reported to

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY STATEMENT

CLEAVER TREACHERY EXPOSED

The following statement was issued by Black Panther Party chairperson and leading member Elaine Brown on Wednesday, April 21, 1976.

(Oakland, Calif.) - "As a service to the community the Black Panther Party would like to expose further information we have discovered concerning the past and present activities of Eldridge Cleaver. We present these findings today as our obligation and duty since Cleaver was once a member of our Party.

"First, the Black Panther Party has a witness, whose name will be revealed in an upcoming lawsuit to be filed against the FBI, who was present when Eldridge Cleaver received a call on April 17, 1971, in Algeria telling him of the murder of Black Panther Party member Samuel Napier in New York City. At the time of his death, Sam Napier was the Circulation and Distribution Manager of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

"Detailing the scene, our witness reports that Cleaver gleefully jumped up and down when he heard the news, saying, 'We got him, we got him. My people in New York got Sam Napier.' Asked why he ordered Sam Napier to be murdered, Cleaver is said to have answered: 'Because of the newspaper, man. That's the way they make all their money. That Panther paper has got to be crushed.'



New York police arrest BPP Distribution Manager SAMUEL NAPIER (inset, second from right in photo) and other Party members in subway station. Sam was later murdered on the orders of Eldridge Cleaver in an attempt to stop the circulation of THE BLACK PANTHER.

"Second, the Black Panther Party has learned through a number of reliable sources, including attorney Howard Moore, that in early February of this year, Eldridge Cleaver secretly provided some testimony to an executive session of Eastland's Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee and intends to provide more later. Despite senior investigator Duke Short's refusal to comment on this, the Black Panther Party again questions Cleaver's complicity with the Easland subcommittee.

"Third, Arthur Jefferson, one of the chief counsels for the Senate Select Committee Investigating Intelligence Community Activities has admitted that Cleaver's wife was recently flown to Washington, D.C., at their expense and allowed access to unpublished COINTELPRO documents. She was also allowed to give news interviews on their contents. This is highly unusual, Jefferson confirmed, since a wide variety of organizations, most unsucessfully, have attempted through the courts to gain access to the unpublished COINTELPRO files. In the few times when access was allowed, a strict gag rule has been typically enforced. When asked if any Black Panther Party member could see the files, Jefferson responded with a flat 'No!'

"As the evidence accumulates, it is apparent to the Black Panther Party that Eldridge Cleaver is the Black community's Patty Hearst.□



BPINS photo

LOUIS TACKWOOD

S.Q.6 TRIAL

Tackwood Testimony On Police Conspiracy Withstands Grueling Cross-Examination

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Despite frantic prosecution attempts to discredit his case-shattering testimony, and a warning from the trial judge that further statments might lead to his own indictment, Black former agent provocateur Louis Tackwood held fast last week to his assertion that for over two years he participated in a state law enforcement conspiracy to murder leading members of the Black Panther Party, including founder and leader Huey P. Newton and Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

Beginning with his electrifying statement on Thursday, April 8, that his "last completed assignment" for the Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS) of the Los Angeles Police Department was "to assassinate George Jackson," Tackwood's seven days on the stand has totally turned around the San Quentin 6 case here.

Last week, with his appointed attorney Martin Nakahara seated beside him to avoid possible self-incrimination, Tackwood continued to unfold his terrifying scenario of police set-ups, prison gun smuggling, and conspiracy counter plots in connection with Jackson's murder.

Outside the often heated courtroom scene, at a media press conference, Tackwood maintained that he welcomed a possible Marin County Grand Jury indictment, "as long as my co-conspirators are indicted too."

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Withheld F.B.I. Files Reveal Hampton Police Raiders Came To Kill

(Chicago, Ill.) - COINTELPRO documents introduced into evidence in federal court here last week reveal that the FBI knew in advance that the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party would hold a political education class on December 3, 1969, and that therefore Fred Hampton's West Monroe Avenue apartment would have been vacant earlier in the evening if a "peaceful" raid had been the FBI's intent.

Information such as this, crucial to the plaintiff's assertions that Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were victims of a COINTELPRO assassination conspiracy, seems to be the tip of the iceberg in regards to the withheld FBI files recently uncovered.

Denying another plaintiffs' motion to adjourn the proceeding again last week, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry instead opted for an unusual arrangement of half-day trial proceedings before the jury, with the rest of the day spent reviewing the voluminous COINTELPRO documents.

"We are in the ring with our hands handcuffed behind us and the referee says, 'The fight is on'" James Montgomery, lead attorney for the plaintiffs, said in response.

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WILLIAM O'NEAL, FBI agent.

B.P.P. CHAIRPERSON SPEAKS OUT ON "THE POLITICS OF OAKLAND'S FISCAL CRISIS"

ELAINE BROWN: "TOWARD MAJORITY CONTROL IN OAKLAND"

Invited to participate as an expert panelist discussing the issue of "The Politics of Oakland's Fiscal Crisis," Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, delivered a strong and captivating dialogue focusing, as always, on the ways to mobilize and unify collective community control over the institutions that affect their lives.

Following THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part I of Elaine's insightful commentary on implementing real people's power in the city of Oakland.



BPINS photos

Black Panther Party chairperson ELAINE BROWN (inset) recently addressed a conference on Oakland's "fiscal crisis."

PART 1

"I'd like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to you today on 'The Politics of Oakland's Fiscal Crisis.'

"Let me begin by saying that I do believe that the emphasis should be on the word 'politics' as opposed to 'fiscal crisis.'

"I think that what we're talking about is: not objectively discussing whether or not this dollar is here or there, but what, in fact, are the subjective things that those in power have done to the disinterest of those of us who are the powerless majority; what are the subjective desires of the powerless majority so that our interests can be served; and how do we achieve that. That I think is the bottom line.

ONE QUESTION

"I think that one question we have to address ourselves to is the relationship of the people — Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, other Latino groups, poor Whites, who represent the majority — to the city, in terms of control.

"As you well know, I ran for a seat on the Oakland City Council. But do I think that being on the City Council is going to resolve the problem?

"I will have to tell you that after running two times, and putting out everything I had, no, I do not think that running for the Oakland City Council or being seated on the City Council is going to have any serious effect on the economic relationships in this city.

"One thing we can look at right away is that it's very difficult to get a copy of the Oakland City Budget, and it's even more difficult to get a copy of the Oakland Financial Report. There are some people right here in this room who have worked on this issue with me and know that you have to go through hell and high water to get a copy of it. Then you almost have to be an accountant to go through it, and when you do figure out what it says, you will find out that it doesn't say very much of anything — it lies.

"So there is a problem in just trying to define where the money should be.

"I think Bill (Northwood, a veteran city hall reporter), brought up some very good points in relationship to the fact, for example, that the city of Oakland kicked in $200,000 to build a Clorex teen center only five blocks away from our very own teen center, (referring to the popular Oakland Community Learning Center, which sponsors a wide variety of educational, vocational and social programs for people of all ages, particularly focusing upon the needs and interests of the youth).

"This is interesting because the Oakland Police Department recently got together with the Oakland Parks and Recreation Department and the Probation Department to put a $600,000 proposal before CCCJ (California

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2nd Donation Drawing At Sunday Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Sunday's Oakland Community Learning Center Community Forum featured the announcement of the April winners of the Oakland Community School's Donation Drawing. In the drawing conducted by emcee JAMES MOTT and DIANE BEAMON, CHARLES MATHEWS (inset) of Oakland was the lucky winner of the $100 first prize. Second and third prize winners received a portable TV and an AM-FM radio, respectively. (displayed on the table above). J.J. Malone, Sonny Rhodes and the Over The Hill Blues Band provided the entertainment for the afternoon. BPINS photos

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

April 18, 1818

In the state of Florida, Black slaves often ran away from their masters and joined the Seminole Indian tribe. On April 18, 1818, Andrew Jackson defeated a force of Indians and Blacks at the Battle of Suwanee, ending the First Seminole War which Jackson racistly called "this savage and Negro war."

April 18, 1864

Surrounded by a superior rebel force, the First Kansas Colored Volunteers valiantly smashed through enemy lines and sustained heavy casualties at Poison Spring, Arkansas, on April 18, 1864. The wounded Black prisoners were subsequently murdered by Confederate troops.

April 18, 1941

Even before the famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1955-56, Black people in America were struggling against racism in the public transportation system. On April 18, 1941, the bus companies of New York City agreed to hire Black drivers and mechanics. The agreement ended a four-week boycott by the city's Black population.

April 18, 1955

On April 18, 1955, the historic Bandung Conference of leaders of African and Asian nations opened in Indonesia. The conference served to awaken non-White people to the strength to be gained through unity.

April 19, 1960

The home of Z. Alexander Looby, legal counselor for 153 students arrested in sit-in demonstrations, was destroyed by a dynamite bomb on April 19, 1960, in Nashville, Tennessee. More than 2,000 students marched on city hall in protest demonstrations.



Seattle BPP leader ELMER DIXON (second from left) receives award while Black Journal *host TONY BROWN (far right) looks on.*

Seattle B.P.P. Wins Martin L. King, Jr. Humanitarian Award

(Seattle Wash.) - The Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party has received the prestigious Martin Luther King, Jr., tarian Award "for rendering free services to the Black community and continuing to struggle for an end to police brutality and other acts of discrimination."

Also honored during the program, televised live on NBC-TV (Channel 5) and held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church here, was Central Area Motivational Program Director Louis Rye, Jr., who received the Mahalia Jackson Spiritual Award for "going beyond the call of duty in fighting the controversial redlining practices by banks and other lending institutions in the Black communities (of Tacoma and Seattle)."

During the program, the Fourth Annual Black Communities Unsung Heroes Merit Awards, *Tacoma True Citizen* publisher Larry Williams commented that, "The significance of the Unsung Heroes awards is one of past and present generations because Black people are a nation of unsung heroes."

The keynote speaker for the evening was Tony Brown, host and executive producer of Educational Television's *Black Journal* program. Brown gave a very informative talk on the Black struggle and Black survival, stating that every unemployed American, Black or otherwise, should be given $20,000 annually for survival.

Special thanks were given to two other organizations, the Bon March and KING-TV, for sponsoring and airing the program on prime time television without interruptions. Sponsors of the awards were Seattle's *The Medium* and the *Tacoma Time Citizen*, to local, community-based Black publications. □

JERRY BROWN'S APPEARANCE HIGHLIGHTS SUCCESSFUL DELLUMS' FUNDRAISER



Bay Area Congressman RON DELLUMS (right) with California Governor JERRY BROWN at last week's highly successful fundraiser sponsored by the Committee For Dellums Congressional Fund.

BPINS photo

(Oakland, Calif.) - Over 300 supporters of popular Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums gathered here last Saturday at the Oakland Hilton for a highly successful $100-a-plate fundraiser sponsored by the Committee For Dellums Congressional Fund.

California Governor Jerry Brown — who drew thunderous applause from the predominantly Black crowd at the Hilton when he said that, "The first principle of this country must be that whoever wants to work is able to work —" headed an impressive array of state and local politicians and community leaders. Among them were Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown; Percy Pinkney, Brown's Black administrative aide; Congressman Pete Starke; state assemblymen John Miller and Bill Lockyer; Alameda County Supervisor Tom Bates; Emeryville City Councilwoman Rena Rickles, and prominent Oakland attorney John George, Alameda County supervisorial candidate, 5th district.

Prior to dinner, there was a cocktail hour at which the guests mingled and enjoyed friendly conversation. Dellums, who is seeking a fourth term in the House of Representatives, has built a broad-based coalition of dedicated supporters, many of whom attended last week's fundraiser to ensure that the progressive Berkeley Democrat returns to Capitol Hill next year.

Certainly one of the highlights of the evening was the appearance of Governor Brown, whose recently announced candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination has been endorsed by the California Black Legislative Caucus. As soon as Governor Brown entered the Hilton's banquet dining room, he was immediately surrounded by admirers and well wishers. Requests for his autograph were numerous.

Addressing the guests, the governor, commenting on his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, noted, "Things are materializing in the West. If it's the will of the people, they'll move East."

Praising the important contribution that Ron Dellums has made in forging people's politics in Congress, Governor Brown said, "I've never stopped being impressed with what Ron represents. He knows that political power comes from the bottom up — from the people."

The governor eloquently spoke of the need for the destruction of societal restrictions "that keep people from rising to the level of their talents." Emphasizing the need for jobs for poor and oppressed people, Governor Brown declared, "We must forge a new coalition of the future whose first principle must be equality, dignity and employment." The guests rose in a sustained standing ovation following the governor's brief remarks.

A delicious dinner of roast prime rib, salad, baked stuffed potato, green beans, rolls, cheesecake with strawberry sauce, wine, coffee and tea was then served.

Next, popular Black actress, Denise Nicholas, mistress of ceremonies for the evening, introduced the special guests. In addition to those notables already mentioned, other well-known Dellums' supporters on hand

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Flashy Fashions Modeled At John George Benefit

(Oakland, Calif.) - Flashy fashions modeled by supporters of prominent Oakland attorney and frontrunning candidate for Alameda County supervisor, 5th District, JOHN GEORGE (top row, center), were featured at a special fundraising benefit held here on Sunday, April 11, at the Snow Building in Knowland Park. Not to be outdone, candidate George stole the show with the campaign sweatshirt he wore bearing the catchy slogan, "A New John In Alameda."

The lively fashion show topped off a thrilling day for attorney George who a few hours earlier was nominated as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention by the 8th Congressional District Jerry Brown For President Caucus.

BPINS photos



JIMMIE DAVISON.

Black P.D. Suspended For Protesting Police Racism

(Racine, Wis.) - Jimmy Davisson, a Black Racine County assistant public defender, was recently suspended from his job after accusing the Racine Police Department and the district attorney's office here of racial prejudice.

His suspension followed a local newspaper story in the *Racine Journal Times* in which he charged that a woman who had complained to the police that she had been assaulted was not receiving proper attention because she was Black. Davison had become very upset by the district attorney's refusal to issue a warrant in the case.

"If she were White the perpetrator would be in jail," he said. "I think it's blatant racism that we've got in this little town and I think it's pathetic."

Davison, a former-prison inmate, has been plagued with similar problems since his release from prison. Upon his release he was elected as a Milwaukee alderman but served only briefly before he was removed from office by the city council for being an unpardoned convict.

Davison was later pardoned and earned a law degree from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, but experienced various difficulties before being admitted to the Wisconsin State Bar.

Finally, in January of this year, he was hired to his present $14,000 a year job in the Racine public defender's office. Now he has been suspended for two weeks without pay for his defense of a victimized Black woman

Racine County public defender William D. Whitnall claimed that Davison was using a "political blackmail" because of his statement and that he had violated an office policy. But the Black attorney explains that he had got involved in the case "not as a public defender but as plain old Jimmie Davison."☐

OAKLAND SUIT FILED TO LIFT PAROLEE VOTING BAN

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Legal Aid Society of Alameda County and the American Civil Liberties Foundation of Northern California has filed suit in the Alameda County Superior Court on behalf of an ex-inmate against the Alameda County registrar of voters alleging that the county's total ban on parolee voting conflicted with the California Elections Codes and violated the freedom of association and equal protection provisions of the California and federal constitutions.

The right of parolees to vote recently became an issue when the secretary of state rejected a legal opinion issued by the former chief attorney which had advised local election officials to register parolees to vote.

The suit charges that the Alameda County registrar of voters has adopted a policy pursuant to which all paroled ex-felons — regardless of the crime of which they had been convicted or degree of rehabilitation they demonstrated — are automatically not allowed to register to vote. Peter Sheehan, Legal Aid attorney for the plaintiff, Carl Flood, argues that recent changes in the California Penal and Elections Codes, including changes removing civil disabilities for the conviction of a felony and specifically allowing registrars to register some parolees, demonstrates that the legislature did not intend to disfranchise all parolees.



Suit filed in Alameda County upholds parolees' right to vote.

The suit maintains that it is irrational to deny the vote to all parolees when many of them do not present any threat to the integrity of the electoral process.

The suit asks that all registrar of voters throughout the state be required to allow all paroled ex-felons to register to vote. The court has ordered the Alameda County registrar to register all such parolees or show cause why he has not done so at a hearing scheduled for April 27.☐

Seattle Community Rallies In Support Of Black Music Professor

(Seattle, Wash.) - A recent gospel and jazz benefit recently organized by the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party and the Friends of Joe Brazil, a Black music professor who was recently denied tenure at the University of Washington, was very successful as a packed audience came out to support the popular Black teacher.

Brazil, a nationally known jazz musician, was recently denied tenure at the University of Washington amid false claims by White faculty members that his teaching standards were deficient. In response, numerous Black organizations have rallied to his support. The lively affair at the First AME Church reflected the organizations' strong determination to fight this racist move by University of Washington officials.

At the benefit, it was pointed out that Professor Brazil's classes are the most crowded classes quarter after quarter. His history of jazz course, which is taught from a Black perspective, is thoroughly enjoyed by Black and White students alike.

The First AME Church Choir, the Total Experience Choir, the Electrifying Mighty Warriors and the Joe Brazil Jazz Ensemble performed rocking spirituals as well as contemporary music. Ron Johnson of the Seattle BPP recited revolutionary poetry. A local community church activist, Ms. Pat Wright, was the emcee for the evening as numerous people spoke on behalf of Joe Brazil and pledged their firm support for his battle to remain at the university.

Elmer Dixon, coordinator of the Seattle BPP chapter, reminded the audience that, "Whenever anyone ever tells you that you can't do something, whenever someone tells you that you are not capable of something, we have to remember that these are people that would have us believe that we can't govern ourselves. . ."

OUR HEALTH

Female Hormone Estrogen Increases Cancer Risk

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The state Department of Health here recently reported that women who use the female hormone estrogen increase their risk of getting cancer of the uterus lining from 400 to 800 per cent.

These findings echoed a recent publication by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) warning that estrogen, taken to reduce discomfort after menopause, can increase the incidence of uterine cancer.

Some of the testimony that helped prompt the FDA warning came from Dr. Donald Austin, chief of the California Tumor Registry and supervisor of a cancer monitoring program in in the San Francisco area since 1969, cancer of the endometrium (uterus lining) is more prevalent in older women, and Dr. Austin reported a 50 per cent increase in the incidence of such cancer in the San Francisco Bay Area from 1969 to 1973. Among White, affluent women over the age of 50, who most often use the drug, the increase was over 80 per cent.

The cancer rate would be "dramatically higher" than present estimates if statistics reflected that about one-third of the women over 50 have had their uterus removed, so that they are not susceptible to this type of cancer, Dr. Austin said.

He added that only about one woman in three experiences really disabling symptoms during the menopause and these can usually be relieved in a short course of low-dosage estrogen therapy.

The FDA order, based on California trends and three controlled studies, advised doctors to prescribe estrogen only "in situations where a severe condition would result without these hormones, and then the patient must be monitored for cancer."

Estrogen is also a major ingredient of some birth control pills, but the uterine cancer study only concerned post-menopause drugs.



Detroit home which was abandoned as a result of racist loan practices.

Major U.S. Realtors Charged With Housing Racism

(Washington, D.C.) - Four major national appraisal and lending associations were charged with practicing racism in appraising homes in integrated neighborhoods and in making loans to the owners of those homes by the U.S. Department of Justice last week.

A civil suit filed in the U.S. District Court in Chicago on April 16 against the defendants — Mortgage Bankers Association of America, the United States League of Savings Associations, the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the Society of Real Estate Appraisers, all Chicago-based — maintained that the standards and guidelines issued and practiced by the four trade associations exerted "authority and influence" on nearly all appraisers and lenders throughout the country making this discriminatory practice general and widespread.

It is these groups whose manipulation of housing markets and appraisals gave rise to the racist expression that, "When Blacks move in, property values go down." They did go down, but only because the associations made it that way.

The alleged practices of these trade groups, outlawed by the Fair Housing Act of 1968, included instructing members that dwellings in racially integrated areas were to be valued substantially lower than similar houses in nonintegrated areas. J. Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said that two appraisers' associations, which accredit more than 90 per cent of the nation's real estate appraisers, compel their mem-

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BLACK LEADERS MOUNT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CARTER'S "ETHNIC PURITY" REMARKS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Black leaders across the country last week stepped up their campaign against Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter — who commented during an April 6 campaign speech that the "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods should be preserved — while a small group of Black sell-outs here, led by Rev. Martin L. King, Sr., shamefully endorsed the former Georgia governor.

Prior to the racist "ethnic purity" slur (Carter also said that he opposes "artificial" or "deliberate" efforts by the federal government to inject "alien groups" into communities with a different racial or economic makeup), Carter had enjoyed considerable support from the Black community as a "liberal" on the civil rights issues.

However, the infamous "ethnic purity" remark brought the ex-peanut farmer immediate denunciation from Blacks including that of 16 or 17 members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

"SOPHISTICATED RACIST"

In Georgia, Black state representative Hosea Williams accused Carter of being a "sophisticated racist" and said that he (Williams) was not at all satisfied with the Democratic candidate's feeble attempts to apologize for what Williams said are his (Carter's) true feelings.

"You can't be for ethnic purity and open housing," declared Williams, who is head of the Atlanta chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). "That's like being for Jesus Christ and the devil at the same time."

Williams led an angry demonstration against Carter at the same time that Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., and other local Black "leaders" pledged their devotion to Carter at a rally held in Atlanta's Central City Park. The occasion was Carter's kick-off of his campaign for the May 4 Democratic Georgia primary.



Former Georgia Governor JIMMY CARTER (left) with MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR., at a recent Atlanta campaign rally. Carter has been blasted by Black leaders across the country for his "ethnic purity" statement.

Rev. King, describing Carter as a man "I love and believe," claimed that the "ethnic purity" comment was a "slip of the tongue" and that Carter should be forgiven. "I have a forgiving heart and I'm with you all the way," the 76-year-old father of the slain civil rights leader said, turning to embrace Carter and grabbing his hand in a "soul brother" handclasp.

"Understand," Williams later told a reporter, "this ain't the first time that Daddy King (as Rev. King is known in Atlanta) has sold Black folks out!"

Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums commented, "That statement is going to haunt him (Carter) for a long time. He's now vulnerable. He's on the defensive."

A telegram denouncing Carter's statement was immediately filed by the 17 members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), including Black Georgia Congressman Andrew Young, who since then, in a ridiculously wishy-washy stance, has endorsed Carter.

The president of the Southern Conference of Black Mayors — which was holding its annual meeting in Atlanta at the time of the "ethnic purity" remark — A.J. Cooper of Prichard, Alabama, blasted Carter for showing "either an ignorance of the history of civil rights or an insensitivity to the root causes of discrimination and segregation in this country."□



K.K.K. Parades In Bogalusa, La.

(Bogalusa, La.) - The mayor of this small Louisiana town personally cut the ribbon to open a new Ku Klux Klan office as Klan officials last week announced intentions of running a candidate in next year's congressional elections.

In the ribbon-cutting ceremony, which followed a KKK parade through the town — in which local Blacks loudly jeered the white-sheeted bigots all along the route (above) — Bogalusa mayor Louis Rawls proclaimed, "They are citizens just like anyone else." Local police and fire department officials have publicly stated that they have no objections to KKK members being employed by the city.

SUPPORT MOUNTS FOR FLORIDA WOMAN BEATEN BY GROCERY STORE RACIST

(Gainesville, Fla.) - The Stop Violence Against Black Women Committee continues to press forward the struggle to support a Black Gainesville woman, Barbara Stokes, the victim of an unjustified attack by a White male employee of the Gainesville A&P Store on February 1.

The A&P butcher, Bob Pickle, followed Barbara through the store, then accused her of shoplifting. When Barbara attempted to explain that she was doing nothing wrong, she was viciously attacked. Eyewitnesses told police of the attack on Barbara Stokes, but so far nothing has been done by the authorities except to arrest and accuse the victim of shoplifting.

Since Friday, February 20, the Stop Violence Against Black Women Committee has organized an ongoing boycott and daily picket line of the A&P in Gainesville. The continued refusal of the A & P to insure justice in the Barbara Stokes case, as well as refusing to deal with a number of grievances brought forth by other citizens has fueled the determination of the Committee to continue the boycott and picket as long as it is necessary.

MAJOR DEMANDS

Some of the major demands reflecting people's grievances regarding the A&P are:

1) Drop the charges against Barbara Stokes;

2) A public apology to Barbara Stokes from the A&P and the A&P butcher, Bob Pickle;

3) Bring an immediate end to the harassment, following, and brutalizing of Black and poor White customers inside the A&P;

4) Bring whatever appropriate disciplinary action against the butcher necessary to bring justice in this case as well as setting an example for other A&P employees;

5) Immediate hiring by A&P of a Black person in a management position;

6) Stop selling non-union scab lettuce, grapes, Gallo wine, Sunsweet Products and Sun Maid raisins in support of the United Farmworkers Union, AFL-CIO, efforts to gain contracts guaranteeing decent working and living conditions for farmworkers;

7) Stop raising food prices on days when welfare and Social Security recipients receive monthly checks;

8) Free food distribution to poor people.

The Stop Violence Against Black Women Committee is a broad based community group that was organized by members of the Bob Canney Support Committee, the African People's Socialist Party, and the Burning Spear Support Committee. It is made up of working people, poor people, students, ex-convicts and other progressive people.

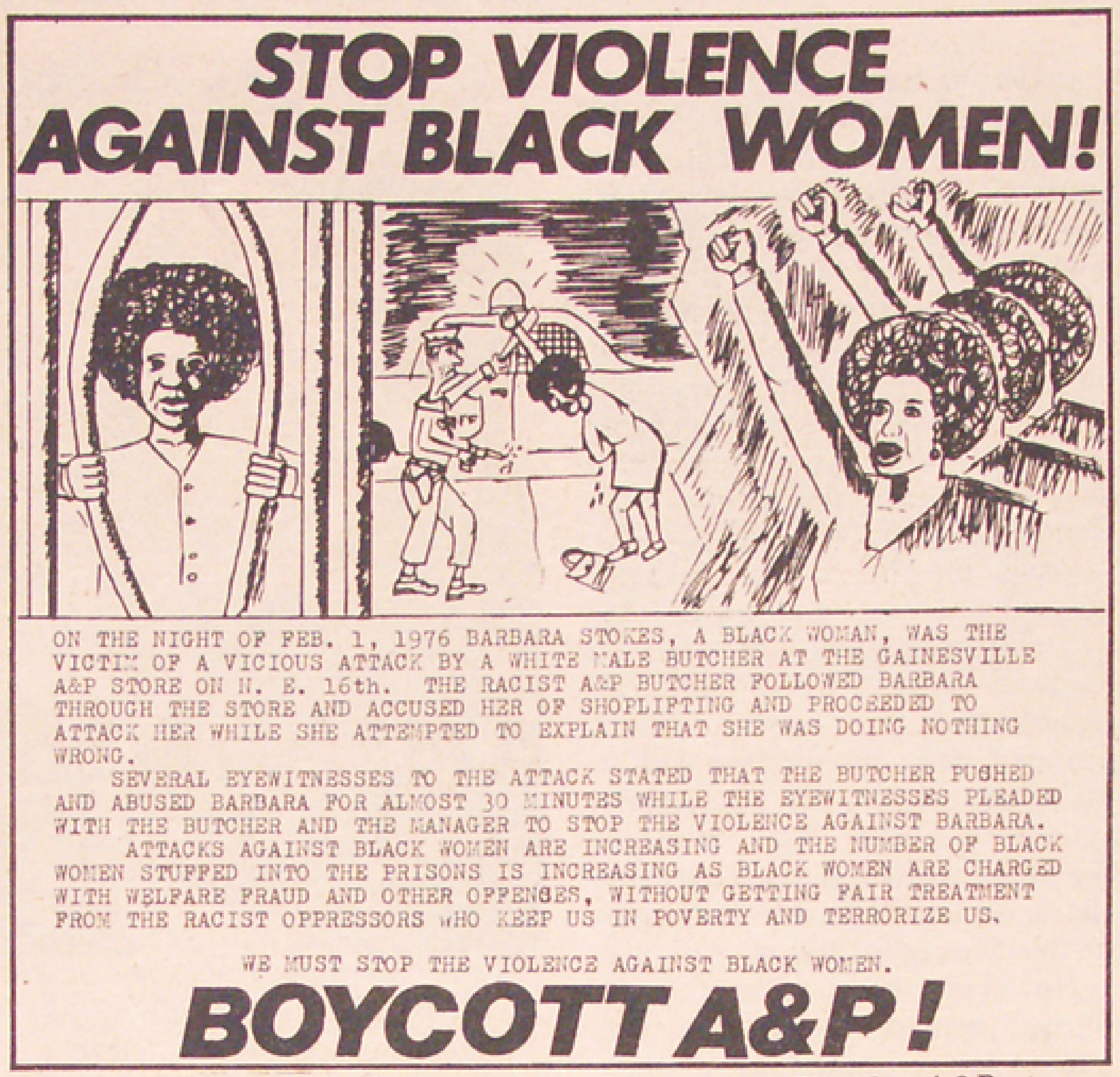
Organized during the month of February, the Committee does not see the physical and legal assault upon Barbara Stokes as an isolated act of criminal individuals.

It is this anti-Black attitude "that has resulted in the murder attempt made by the state of North Carolina against JoAnne Little as well as the recent legal frameup of Dessie X. Woods and Cheryl S. Todd for successfully resisting rape and sexual assault by a white salesman in the State of Georgia.

ANTI-BLACK

"It is this anti-Black ideology in 1975 that permitted Milo Thomas, head of the Public Defender's Office in Lake City, Florida, to call an 18-year-old Black woman a 'nigger slut' before going out in broad daylight on the courthouse steps, sticking a gun in the face of Louise Perry and threatening: 'I'm going to kill me a nigger today,'' the Committee writes.

For further information, write to the Stop Violence Against Black Women Committee, 405 S.W. 8th Avenue, Gainesville, Florida 32601.□



Leaflet calling for the boycott of the Gainesville, Florida, A&P store, scene of racist beating of Ms. Barbara Stokes.

Withheld F.B.I. Files Revealing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The FBI report revealing prior knowledge that the apartment would be vacant for several hours on December 3, 1969, as well as information confirming that weapons in the flat were legally registered, are contained in several reports filed by special agent Roy Martin Mitchell following conversations with a Black informant named Maria Fisher.

Fisher, said by many to be a heroin addict presently living in Chicago's Uptown community, infiltrated the Chicago Chapter and then sold information back to the FBI for, according to one receipt, as little as $64 — $45 for services and $19 for unlisted expenses.

Mitchell, a member of the Chicago FBI's Racial Matters Squad with admittedly extensive knowledge of the COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) objective to disrupt and destroy the Black Panther Party, recruited between six to eight informants to infiltrate the Chicago BPP Chapter and report what they found out back to him. The key agent provocateur on Mitchell's payroll was William O'Neal, the Judas agent who eventually supplied the FBI with a sketch of Hampton's apartment, including an "X" marking his bed.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Death Row Strike Ends

(Tamal, Calif.) - Inmates here on San Quentin's notorious Death Row ended a 12-day hunger strike last week after some of their demands were partially granted. The 42 inmates had submitted 11 demands to the San Quentin Prison administration, among them better food and medical care, access to the prison's legal library, and increased TV time. After $1,000 worth of lawbooks were purchased for inmates along with 15 new televisions, the prisoners ended the strike.

K.K.K. Murder Charges Dismissed

(Montgomery, Ala.) - First degree murder charges were dismissed last week against three White men accused in the Klu Klux Klan killing of a Black truck driver 19 years ago. Circuit Court Judge Frank Embry dismissed the charges after ruling that the grand jury indictment against the men was void because it failed to state the specific means and method of the killing. The original indictment charged the KKK members with forcing Willie Edwards, Jr., at gunpoint to jump into the Alabama River on the night of January 23, 1957.

Woman Sterilized

(Toronto, Canada) - A mother of four here says she had herself sterilized to keep her job in the battery plant of General Motors of Canada Ltd. The company fears lead-oxide emissions in the plant could harm unborn children. Norma James, 34, was one of six women told they must prove they cannot bear children or they will be transferred to a lower-salaried position in another department. "I need that job more than anything else," Ms. James said.

"Chemical Zombies"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Patients in California's private and state mental hospitals are being turned into "chemical zombies" by drugs used to keep them subdued, the Network Against Psychiatric Assault (NAPA) charged at a recent press conference. NAPA is urging that the consent of patients be obtained before any medication is administered, especially so-called "tranquilizing" drugs which render patients docile.

JUNE 8 BALLOT ISSUE

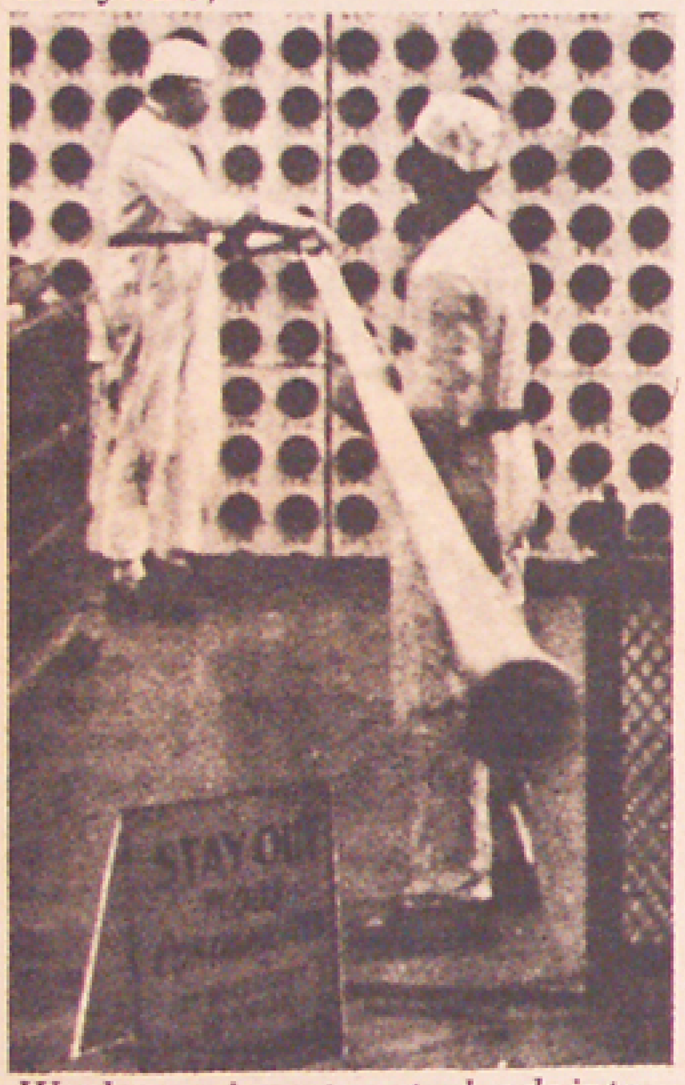
Prop. 15: "Yes" For Nuclear Safeguards

(San Francisco, Calif.) - An intensive statewide campaign is underway to curb the dangerous and unchecked expansion of nuclear power plants in California through the passage of Proposition 15 which voters will decide on in the upcoming June 8 primary.

Contrary to rampant government propaganda and reports, Proposition 15 *does not* call for the elimination of nuclear power plants and programs but merely a sane and safe approach to their growth and development. Briefly, Proposition 15 calls for:

1) Current safety systems to be proven safe within five years;

2) The institution of permanent, safe storage plants within five years;



Workmen insert control rods into nuclear reactor.

3) Full compensation for victims of nuclear power accidents; and

4) Publication of and updated evacuation plans for communities in which nuclear power facilities are located.

Government subsidies and propaganda supporting nuclear power centers and programs have mushroomed over the last year. By their own admission, federal agencies show an increase of 30 per cent in government expenditures for nuclear energy programs, while other much needed social services for Black and poor people are suffering massive slashes and cuts.

The most frightening aspect of the nuclear plants — both those existing and those planned for construction — is the blatant lack of concern by government officials for the safety of the employees and residents in the areas of this newly created industry. After 30 years and billions of dollars in nuclear research, there is still no proven way to store radioactive wastes safely. Military storage tanks, only 30 years old, have already leaked more than 500,000 gallons of wastes into the ground. Used but still highly radioactive fuel rods are piling up at reactor sites because there are no commercial reprocessing plants in operation.

Big business and government interests argue that the testing for safety measures as called for in Proposition 15 would require the destruction of one existent plant and cost taxpayers millions of dollars in utility bill increases. The alleged savings have yet to be seen by the average family, although nuclear plants have been in existence for several years. Further, current atomic energy production exceeds the present need. During the past 18 months, U.S. utilities have cancelled or deferred three times the amount of power currently in use.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Finally, the nuclear energy interests attempt to frighten us with the threat that a "slow-down" of nuclear power development would create massive unemployment, leaving thousands of workers jobless. The proposed power plants are fortunately primarily automated, thus causing less danger to human personnel.

The passage of Proposition 15 could be the beginning of a better, more safety and people-oriented policy in America's use and development of atomic energy. Vote "Yes" on Proposition 15 in the June 8 primary. □



Senate Bill No. 1, in its present form, sanctions violent police repression against peaceful protest demonstrations.

AMENDMENTS NO CURE FOR S.B. #1 FASCISM

(Washington, D.C.) - Proposed amendments to Senate Bill No. 1 that would weaken the widespread opposition to the fascist bill by offering superficial changes '— even changing the name of the legislation — are now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Described by the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL) as "the most dangerous, anti-democratic, repressive piece of 'law and order' and press censorship legislation since the days of the 'Alien and Sedition laws,''' Senate Bill No. 1 (S.1) is a 799-page reform of the U.S. Criminal Code drafted by the Nixon administration that was introduced in the Senate on January 15, 1975. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 22 and March 1, 1975.)

Among the dangerously repressive features of S. 1 are:

•The reintroduction of the death penalty for certain crimes, including treason and espionage.

•The redefinition of the 1968 riot law so that the mere threat of damage to property could send violators to prison for three years.

•The upholding of the 1968 law permitting the President to wiretap domestic activities which he thinks are a "danger to the structure" of the government.

•Virtual outlawing of every kind of civil rights, peace and other protest demonstration.

•Elimination of insanity or mental defect as a defense except in limited cases.

"S. 1 is a complex bill of frights which, according to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is in need of 3,500 amendments," states an article in the April issue of *Dollars and Sense*. Growing nationwide protest against the bill is causing some of its "liberal" sponsors in the Senate to defend their support. Five members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, including Birch Bayh who was one of the bill's original sponsors, have reportedly committed themselves to defeating S.1.

The devious strategy to modify S. 1 would water down the more objectionable portions of the bill to the point of essentially eliminating the opposition. An example of how this strategy would be implemented is described in a recent issue of *CounterSpy* magazine. Under this strategy the death penalty section of S. 1 is to be deleted and introduced as a separate piece of legislation. Not

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Supreme Court Reverses Decisions Affecting Servicepeople

(New York, N.Y.) - Two recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have reversed earlier decisions which had guaranteed certain rights of servicemen and women, *Liberation News Service* reports.

The first of the two separate high court decisions gives military base commanders the right to prohibit civilians from military bases if it is thought that the civilians may "incite disloyalty" among troops. The other takes away the right of military personnel facing summary court martials to an appointed counsel.

The decision of civilian access to military bases stems from a 1972 incident when People's Party presidential candidate Dr. Benjamin Spock was thrown off Fort Dix Army Base despite an earlier court decision which apparently gave civilians the right to be on the base.

The most immediate effect of this decision will be the curtailment of a service-wide organizing campaign by the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO) which had been planning to start the effort this fall. The union, which represents 675,000 federal employees working for the military, has distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets on military bases recently, urging service people to fight for cost of living increases.

No Cure For S.B. #1 Fascism

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
only would a significant part of the opposition to S. 1 be eliminated but passing the death penalty would be easier.

Beyond its extensive threats to the basic Constitutional rights of the American people, S. 1 will also seriously undermine the labor movement of this country if it is passed. Commenting on this aspect, Abe Feinglass, vice-president of the Amalgamated Meatcutters, explained:

"What the Ford crowd fears more than anything else is a broad movement of Blacks and Whites building up against the economic crisis as you had during the Vietnam War. . .the S-1 bill could cut the ground out from organizing such a movement."

Under S. 1 union officials engaged in a strike would be subject to prosecution if violence were so much as threatened or if the employer merely "felt" economic loss. Picket lines could be branded "rioting," defined by S. 1 as 10 or more persons creating "a grave danger of imminently causing damage to property." No actual violence need occur.

As S. 1 nears debate before the full Senate, the only hope of ensuring its defeat lies with a watchful and concerned citizenry. People are urged to begin a massive letter writing campaign aimed at their senators and representatives demanding their defeat of S. 1. For more information about S. 1, contact the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C Street, Washington, D.C. 20002, or at 1250 Wilshire Blvd., #501, Los Angeles, CA 90017.□



S.B. No. 1 will hasten the creation of a police state.

N.A.A.C.P. PRISON BRANCH FIGHTS K.K.K. GUARD BRUTALITY

(Napanoch, N.Y.) - A New York State Prison Branch of the NAACP recently claimed undue harassment and physical abuse of its members by guards at the Eastern New York Correctional Facility here charging that "the KKK is responsible."

Eastern prison has been the scene of alleged Klan activity since the exposure, over a year ago, of "State KKK Grand Dragon," Earl F. Schoonmaker, Jr., a teacher at the prison who has since been suspended. At that time it was disclosed, by a female employee of the prison, that at least "20-35 Klan operatives" were employed at the prison as correction officers.

The Eastern Inmate NAACP Branch received much publicity in March of 1975 when its president, Frank K. Abney, and three other members, filed federal class action suits on behalf of the Branch "and all those similarly situated," against a Pine Bush chapter of the Ku Klux Klan and a number of high echelon, Eastern prison administrators.

Since the filing of the two suits, charging harassment of NAACP members because of their "race and political beliefs," the Branch has complained of continued harassment stemming from the suits and its outspoken policies on racism.

Citing several recent incidents of alleged brutality and harassment, executive board members say "these are typical examples of administrative/Klan policy in relation to minority prisoners and prison leaders."

German Quinones, a member of the Branch's Executive Committee, was called to Albany on February 17, 1976, to testify at Corrections Department-Klan hearings. Branch leaders allege that three officers assigned to frisk Quinones threatened him with physical harm and subjected him to two unnecessary rectal searches in a small bathroom near the front of the prison.



The despair of prison confinement is compounded many times by racist guard brutality and harassment. A New York inmate branch of the NAACP recently filed suit against such treatment by KKK guards.

Quinones contends that one guard grabbed him by the hair, shaking him, then bent him over while he and other guards made sexual and racially derogatory remarks to him. He and other Branch members believe that two of the guards are active Klan members.

Quinones was already in "keeplock" at the time, stemming from an incident on February 14, 1976, when he and Branch vice-president Freddie DeJesus received a joint legal visit. They said that after the attorneys had left, they were threatened and verbally abused, and had legal documents and periodicals "confiscated" which were given to them by the visiting lawyers. Both were keeplocked for "possession of contraband" and Quinones was taken off the College Release program.

Branch members also charge that, on February 28, 1976, inmate Joseph Kershaw, executive board member and sergeant-at-arms, was "handcuffed and physically brutalized" in his cell by six prison guards. They allege that he was taken to segregation where he was subjected to another "beating" and capriciously charged with "being drunk." Ironically, while this was taking place, the Executive Committee was holding a meeting with local Kingston NAACP officials on the other side of the prison.

On March 4, 1976, Bobby Bennett, Branch director, found out that his family had received an "anonymous phone call" informing them that he was "dead." Said Bobby, after making an emergency phone call home number,'' stated one inmate bad, my mother didn't even believe it was me she was talking to." Branch members feel certain that the KKK was responsible. "No one else here has Bobby's home number," stated one inmate member, "and we don't have access to direct outside lines anyway."

On March 17, 1976, Branch vice president Freddie DeJesus, along with several other inmates, saw an officer parading around in full KKK attire (hood and cape) in the lobby of a prison block used to conduct the inmate phone call program. DeJesus and other witnessing inmates say C.O. Dennis Laurie ignited a piece of paper "with a cross drawn on it" and threw it on another inmate in a mock, Klan cross-burning ceremony. Several other officers were present.

"This type of racist, Klan horseplay is geared to intimidate the men (inmates), and humiliate our attempts to neutralize racism and mass prisoner reaction," said one inmate executive board member. "It's also a form of rebellion against the new administration . . .to let them know who still runs the prison."□

Support Urged For Chicano Activist Detained In Mexico

(Seattle, Wash.) - Nationwide support for a Chicano activist illegally detained in Mexico has been launched here by a traveling caravan which has been organizing to gain his release.

Ramon Chacon is being held in Mexico's Topo Chico prison after being arrested on false charges of gun smuggling. Chacon was known for his active involvement in the struggle for the rights of the Mexican people of Texas' Rio Grande Valley and his detainment is viewed as a plot by American and Mexican authorities to entrap him.

Chacon has been denied visits by his wife and children and has been desperately trying to find a Mexican lawyer who will represent him in his frame-up case.

If you wish to make a financial contribution or desire more information on this case, please contact the Ramon Raul Chacon Defense Committee, 688 W. Robertson Street, San Benito, Texas 78586 (512) 399-6761.

N.J. Puerto Ricans Rally To Fight Cutbacks

(Trenton, N.J.) - Over 2,000 people rallied at the state capitol here in early April, successfully challenging New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne to re-examine the state's decision to cut back basic services to the Puerto Rican community and calling for better and more comprehensive services to the state's 500,000-member Hispanic peoples.

Sponsored by the North New Jersey Zone of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), the theme for the spirited rally was "A Bicentennial Without Poverty."

Currently all services to the state's Puerto Rican residents are coordinated by the "Congresio Boricuda," formed in 1971 and based here in Trenton. When the cutbacks were announced in February of this year, the PSP sent a letter to the Congresio, pointing out the disastrous effects of the cutbacks and promising a massive community response if the cutbacks weren't reconsidered.



Over 2,000 Puerto Ricans rallied recently in Trenton, New Jersey, against cutbacks in social services in Hispanic communities.

The Puerto Rican community delivered their promised "united and organized" protest at the April 4 demonstration, forcing Governor Byrne to commit himself to set up a joint committee to study the possibility of restoring many of the basic services which have been cut.

Representatives who met with the governor reported that the proposed committee should include members of the governor's staff, members of the legislature's appropriations committee and representatives from Puerto Rican and other groups affected by the cutbacks. □



Black and Latino students (above) are continuing their historic takeover of New York's Hostos College and have truly opened the school to its community.

STUDENTS ESTABLISH "CENTER FOR STRUGGLE" AT HOSTOS COLLEGE

(New York, N.Y.) - In the face of racist cutbacks by this city's Board of Higher Education, the predominantly Black and Latin Hostos Community College has been taken over by its students who plan to use the school as a "center for struggle."

Last week, the NYC Board of Higher Education announced that Hostos and Medgar Evers Community Colleges (both with over 90 per cent minority enrollment) would be reduced from four-year institutions to two year college and merged with other schools.

At Hostos, the only bilingual college on the East Coast, a coalition of students, workers and community residents seized the school on March 25 and are determined to keep it open and preserve its Third World atmosphere.

"We are trying to build a whole new type of institution now. It's a pretty historical takeover in the sense that classes are being run," stated Hostos professor Ramon Jimenez.

ON SCHEDULE

Not only are classes still going on schedule, but participants in the takeover have also maintained security, set up daycare, organized new classes and carried out the administration of the college.

Throughout the school there are signs stating, "We say Hostos stays," "Hell no, we won't close" and "Kibbee asesino." Clusters of students and community members can be seen discussing ways to keep the school open.

"We are mobilized to save the school," says Jimenez.

A statement issued by the Community Coalition to Save Hostos has declared that:

"This new institution will be one which will be utilized by the community for its struggle. The struggle of the community is our struggle, our struggle is their struggle. For this reason we must work together and use Hostos as a center for organizing our response to the crisis that threatens to wipe us out."

The new institution has designated one day each week to be a "Day of Struggle" and last week protests were held at the banks who are profiting off City University of New York (CUNY) cutbacks.

CUNY, with an enrollment of 270,000 students, is the third largest university in the country. Before 1970, when an "open admission" policy went into effect, the school was 91 per cent White although New York's high schools are 52 per cent Black and Puerto Rican. The new policy came about only after intense community pressure and since 1970 Black and Hispanic enrollment at the school has tripled.

This is all endangered by a plan proposed by Board of Education president Robert Kibbee will wipe out the "open admissions" policy and force as many as 30,000 students out of the school and cut some $60 million from the school's budget. Instead of being eligible to attend the university upon completion of high school, students would have to score high on admissions tests. □



Bay Area July 4th Coalition Forms

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The formation of the Bay Area July 4th Coalition, a broad-based community group which is spearheading a massive West Coast demonstration scheduled for July 4 to counter the Bicentennial, was announced at a press conference here last week at the offices of El Tecolote, 3240 21st Street. ALFREDO LOPEZ (center), national coordinator of the July 4th Coalition — of which the Black Panther Party is a member — and a member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee, was joined by ROBERTO VARGAS (left), a representative of Non-Intervention in Nicaragua, and Ms. LAURA RODRIGUEZ (right), a representative of the Coalition.

BPINS photo

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



View of the Nile River and Cairo's new Hilton Hotel.

As the following portion of. . . And Bid Him Sing *opens, the Black American poet Suliman Ibn Rashid — one of the novel's main characters — prepares to read his poetry in a special performance at a nightclub in downtown Cairo, Egypt. People of various nationalities attend the performance, including White Americans, against whom much of Suliman's bitter poetry is directed.*

PART 27

A string of light bulbs adorned the front of the Beaux Arts Club announcing a poetry reading. It was not customary, but Suliman had insisted. Wedding and engagement parties were announced this way, but not poetry readings; and certainly not at this long established writers' and artists' center in midtown Cairo.

Abdel Moneim, a much loved but maverick member of the club, had made it possible. Suliman and Mohammed had planned and arranged it. Abdel Moneim had had no idea what energies he was unleashing when he'd first made the suggestion, and very soon the initiative was taken out of his hands. There had been an element of a joke in it for him at the beginning. When it was over, no one was laughing.

For two weeks prior, handmade posters, to everyone's surprise executed almost professionally by the cool and industrious Ibrahim, had stood in shop windows, restaurants and bars around central Cairo. One had been placed on the U.N. Embassy bulletin board and several had been scattered around the American University campus. They announced a poetry reading to the accompaniment of the Cairo Jazz Combo, featuring the Afro-American poet Suliman Ibn Rashid and the Afro-American jazz artist Mohammed X-3 of the Nation of Islam.

Special invitations, individually typed by Suliman, had been sent to African and Arab missions in Cairo and to the offices of the several liberation organizations. Word of the event spread throughout the large African and Asian Student City community of Al Azhar University. Bits had appeared in several Arabic dailies and in one widely circulated weekly magazine. The day before, the English-language *Egyptian Gazette* and the French-language *'Progres Egyptien'* carried a short notice in their daily column of events in Cairo of special interest to the foreign community.

Several people were standing around outside the entrance when I arrived. To the right of the large, ornately carved door I saw Mohammed. He was alone. He wore a plain black suit, white shirt and black tie. His slim, six-foot-three frame slumped slightly at the shoulders. He was smoking a joint, apparently in quiet peace with himself.

"Hey, brother!" I said as I approached him. It took a moment for him to return my greeting.

SLOW SMILE

"Yeah," a slow smile spreading over his light brown face. "Man, the joint is alive with bodies. We been playin', just to warm up and to entertain the people before the brother goes on. The cat's uptight. Lots of whiteys from the embassy of Babylon right down front, sittin' up there staring into my face, smilin' and clappin' their hands. I don't even see the motherfuckers. We took a break to have a smoke. The cat's about ready to go on. Man, them whiteys is sure about to be shook up!"

"Have you seen Abdel Moneim around?" I asked.

"Man, that cat's as uptight as the brother. Actin' like this place ain't never seen nothing like this before. My cats in the combo said some musicians from Alexandria drove down for the show. People here from all over town. Nodding toward the entrance, "He's in there somewhere." He offered me the stub of the joint he was smoking. "Have a drag?"

"Thanks man, you finish it," I said. "You need it more than me right now. I'll see you later. . ."

"Yeah!"

The small vestibule I entered led into a large, low-ceilinged lounge. People were everywhere: moving about, standing in groups, sitting on sofas and chair arms, leaning against the walls. To my left, double doors opened off the lounge into a long, narrow auditorium. Rows of folding chairs were half occupied with people in conversation, others sipping at glasses of tea, cups of Turkish coffee, bottles of cold drinks and beer.

A single waiter, in white flowing galabiya, was pushing his way through the crowd. He held aloft a small tray containing a single cup and saucer, a kanaka of steaming Turkish coffee and a glass of water. He nodded to several appeals made to him as he made his way, not stopping. At the back of the lounge, french doors stood open onto a garden, providing the only ventilation. An atmosphere of excitement engulfed the place.

I was still standing just inside the entrance to the lounge when I saw Mika making her way through the crowd toward me, smiling broadly, arms outstretched, crouching a bit as she came.

SCREAMED

"Oh, there you are!" she almost screamed. "We've been looking all over for you! Where've you been?" She grasped my arms, pursed her lips and offered me each of her lightly powdered cheeks to kiss. "Suliman is frightened to death! He's been asking for you! He's been pretending to be cool. But I can tell. You *must* go to him immediately. He's in the kitchen."

She took my arm and, pulling me behind her through the crowd, led me toward the kitchen door. "Isn't this wonderful," she continued. "You should have heard the combo! Mohammed is really good! And his little Egyptians are cute as they can be, playing their little hearts out. I've got a seat in the front row with some folks I brought from the mission. We got here early because I wanted to see if there was anything I could do to help. But everything was done." She sounded surprised and disappointed. "Here — here's the kitchen. You go to him. I don't want to lose our seats. I've saved a seat for you. I hope it's still there. Try to calm him down. I know he'll be really great!" Turning abruptly, she was gone, mincing her way through the crowd as it drifted back into the auditorium.

TO BE CONTINUED



. . .David G. Du Bois' first novel makes a new space on the slim shelf labelled Black expatriate fiction... (his) frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the special cultural baggage and blinders we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt. . .In And Bid Him Sing, *David Du Bois has given us a picture of our sixties through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding.*

"Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see And Bid Him Sing *as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to nostalgiacize the sixties would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds."*

Francille Rusan Wilson
The Black Scholar

...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

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REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Patrolling"



Uniformed Black Panther Party members at a 1968 rally in Bobby Hutton Park. Because of the courageous examples set by the Party in its beginnings, it gradually came to be accepted in the Bay Area.

Concluding the chapter "Patrolling" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton describes the incident which sparked the creation of* THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service — the death of a young Black man, 22-year-old Denzil Dowell, who was murdered by White policemen in Richmond, California, on April 1, 1967.*

PART 47

They sought to frighten us and turn the community against us, but what they did had the opposite effect. For instance, after this encounter, we gained a number of new members from City College students who had watched the incident and had seen how things really were. They had been skeptical about us earlier because of the bad treatment we had received in the press, but seeing is believing.

The policeman who started this particular incident testified against me in 1968 in my trial for killing a policeman. When my attorney, Charles Garry, questioned him under cross-examination, he admitted his fear of the Black Panthers. He is six feet tall and weighs 250 pounds; I am five feet, ten and a half inches, and weigh 150 pounds; yet he said that I "surrounded" him.

Straying further from the facts, he testified that he had not said anything to me, that, on the contrary, he was too frightened to open his mouth. The Black Panthers allegedly frightened him by shaking high-powered rifles in his face, calling him a pig, and threatening to kill him.

"FEARFUL"

He was fearful, he said, that I would kill him with the dagger, though it was sheathed. He stated that I had come right up to him, that I was "in his face," and as he put it, "He was all around me." So much for the police testimony.

In addition to our patrols and confrontations with the police, I did a lot of recruiting in pool halls and bars, sometimes working twelve to sixteen hours a day. I passed out leaflets with our ten-point program, explaining each point to all who would listen.

Going deep into the community like this, I invariably became an important part of our organizing effort. There is a bar-restaurant in North Oakland known as the "Bosn's Locker"; I used to call it my office because I would sometimes sit there for twenty hours straight talking with the people who came in. Most of the time, I had my shotgun with me, if the owners of the establishment did not object. If they did, I left it in my car.

At other times I would go to City College or to the Oakland Skills Center — anywhere people gathered. It was hard work, but not in the sense of working at an ordinary job, with its deadly routine and sense of futility in performing empty labor. It was work that had profound significance for me; the very meaning of my life was in it, and it brought me closer to the people.

RECRUITING

This recruiting had an interesting ramification in that I tried to transform many of the so-called criminal activities going on in the street into something political, although this had to be done gradually. Instead of trying to eliminate these activities — numbers, hot goods, drugs — I attempted to channel them into significant community actions. Black consciousness had generally reached a point where a man felt guilty about exploiting the Black community. However, if his daily activities for survival could be integrated with actions that undermined the established order, he felt good about it. It gave him a feeling of justification and strengthened his own sense of personal worth.

Many of the brothers who were burglarizing and participating in similar pursuits began to contribute weapons and material to community defense. In order to survive they still had to sell their hot goods, but at the same time they would pass some of the cash on to us. That way, ripping off became more than just an individual thing.

Gradually the Black Panthers came to be accepted in the Bay Area community. We had provided a needed example of strength and dignity by showing people how to defend themselves. More important, we lived among them. They could see every day that with us the people came first.

"Denzil Dowell"

It is not often that one encounters in any Black ghetto in this country a family that has not experienced some immediate contact with the corrupt judicial system and a repressive prison apparatus. It is not only impossible for a Black revolutionary to get justice in the courts, but Black people in general have been the victims rather than the recipients of bourgeois justice."

Angela Davis

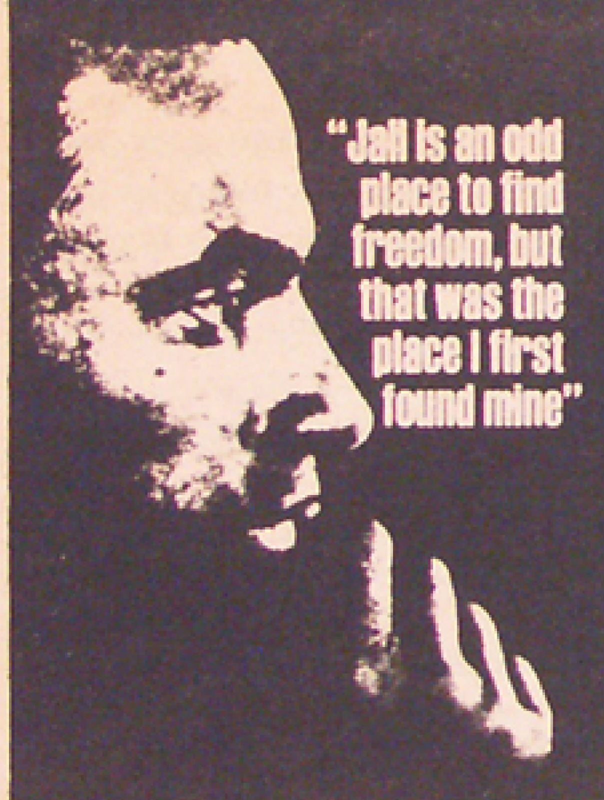
If They Come in the Morning

North Richmond is an all-Black community of about 9,000 inhabitants on the northwest side of the city of Richmond. It came into being during World War II when this area was used to provide limited and temporary housing for Blacks, like my father, who came from the South to work in the shipyards. Kaiser Industries, the main employers at the time, were responsible for the establishment of the community.

They expected the people to go back South after they were no longer needed. But the South had little to offer, and the people had other ideas. When they stayed, the Establishment found ways to punish them.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a *cause celebre* that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction. Imprisonment. And final exoneration. Huey P. Newton's autobiography "in a most moving sense is a testament to the black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s." —*Publishers Weekly*

24 pages of photographs $8.95

To purchase this book, send $8.95 (hard-bound) or $1.95 (paperback) in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: To Die For The People, $1.95.

HBJ Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

BLACK EX-AGENT'S MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

TACKWOOD: Well, my assignment began when we thought we had put the Muslims to rest as a militant organization. Right around this time I think the Panthers were just starting to grow in Los Angeles and were coming in conflict with the US organization. The US organization had already been infiltrated and was being helped in every way possible by the LAPD. It was a "snitch" organization at the top. When I say a snitch organization, I mean that a lot of youngsters that were coming into the US organization were being snitched off. I think Karenga (Ron Karenga, the head of the US organization) had various meetings with (former Los Angeles Mayor) Yorty and (former Los Angeles chief of police) Parker. He (Karenga) was a "good guy!!"

Q: In other words, Karenga was informing on the people in his own organization?

TACKWOOD: Yeah, right. Like who's got guns here and who's arm robbing there. But he was supposed to be "good" for the community. So it was very easy to get him to take his organization and start a war against the Panthers. They needed somebody familiar with all the elements in the community, and the US organization had a lot of ex-Muslims and ex-teenage gang members. I knew most of them. During this period the police were shooting Panthers left and right, in cars or wherever they could catch them. They were shooting them down as fast as they could find them, and the verdict would always be "justifiable homicide." The US organization was ambushing Panthers, too, in this and that place. So it was a nice war.

Into this came a few good Panther leaders like Bunchy Carter, cats who would go to college and speak there instead of only just dealing with the ghetto and the ghetto-type people whom, you know, the police weren't scared of because most had records or they could get them anyway. Bunchy was getting the colleges together, like organizing BSAs (Black Student Alliances) on different college campuses and actually starting to build a nucleus. Now that was total danger to the LAPD — or whoever was giving them their orders — so the order went out to kill.

MONEY AND GUNS

This was back in '68, late '68. I had been delivering money and guns to the Karenga people, so I just delivered that particular order down to Karenga and the next thing I know some Karenga men shot them (Panthers) up. There was all out war. The Panthers didn't understand: "Hey, we're all brothers," they would say. They couldn't understand their (the US organization's) reasons. But this was the reason though, that the head man (Karenga) was telling them, "Hey, go out and get them suckers." He was getting paid for it.

Q: So Karenga was being paid by the Los Angeles Police Department. Do you know if the LAPD was getting its directions from somewhere else?

TACKWOOD: Well, I believe they were because one of the things that came up from some investigation that some reporter did on Karenga's organization was that they got a large grant from the Ford Foundation that totally disappeared; I mean a *large* sum of money. Everyone knows about organizations that get money from the Ford Foundation.



ALPRENTICE "Bunchy" CARTER



JOHN HUGGINS

Q: Did you know specifically that Bunchy Carter and John Huggins would be killed by the US organization on January 17, 1969?

TACKWOOD: I didn't know the date. You see, there were so many Panthers getting shot down and killed that there was no way of keeping up on who was getting killed when.

Q: So you worked as a liaison between LAPD and the US organization? How long did it last?

TACKWOOD: Oh, that didn't last long. I had gotten into little hassles here and there, you know, and I had to leave, come back, leave and come back. So by the time I got back, the US organization had almost ceased to exist as a functional organization. I soon heard an order come down for the police to break them up. See what I'm saying? In other words, "Karenga, you're no longer needed so let's get rid of you." And they did.

ACTIVITIES

Q: Where did your activities against the Black Panther Party go from there?

TACKWOOD: Well, this is like around 1969. It ceased for awhile and then it reactivated around 1970.

Q: During that period of time, 1969-70, you weren't involved directly in activities against the Black Panther Party?

TACKWOOD: Well, indirectly and directly. It was a thing where it wasn't a direct involvement. It was like a shadowing involvement. In other words, it was on the fringes.

Q: Could you describe it?

TACKWOOD: During this period of time, I had gone back to jail for a little while and then I came back out and started passing myself off as an arms expert, a gun runner or whatever you want to call it. Like, if you knew Tackwood, you could get any kind of guns in the world. If you had the money, he'd get you one. This was the cover I was building. This is how I got back into it.

Then one day I was called up by Brown (Sgt. Larry Brown from SII) and Brown said, "Hey, Watkins wants to see you." I said, "Where?" "Well, he's up at the academy now, he's not up at SII anymore." So I went to the academy and he said, "Hey, man, Intelligence (section of the LAPD) needs some people. They already got some people but they need some more people with your knowledge and your ability to infiltrate the Panthers." He said, "Why I nominate you is because you can report back to Brown what Intelligence knows because Intelligence won't give us any information."

Q: Just going back to late '68, early '69, around the second time, were you working with any informants within the Black Panther Party?

TACKWOOD: Early '69, no. You can say around February maybe I became aware of the Panther Party becoming infiltrated at a higher level.

Q: Do you know who was involved in the infiltration?

TACKWOOD: Melvin "Cotton" Smith was the agent.

Q: Were there any others?

TACKWOOD: That would cause me to give off a shady sort of answer. I mean there were, but it was nobody high-ranking.

Q: So you had finished working with US?

TACKWOOD: There's an interesting interim in that I went to work in New Orleans for the LAPD, dealing with a chieftain in organized crime. It was kind of tickling at the time because there was no big Panther activity in New Orleans, but "two Black Panthers" (this is what the police report described them to be, two "Black militants") walked up on him one morning and shot him six times in his chest. The description that was given said "possible Panthers" and there were no Panther activists in New Orleans and why would they be shooting a gangland chieftain?

But to show you what transpired in the time I was away. It tickled me. I said, "Wow, they sure use the Panthers in a hell of a way." The man was connected to high crime and if high level people even thought it was Panthers, they had facilities open (available) to them to have wiped out the Panther Party as a whole. You know that if the Mafia had any idea that their high-ranking chieftain was knocked off by Black Panthers, you know what they could have done? They could have turned out soldier

after soldier, hit man after hit man.

This was established to use the Mafia to kil the Panthers. The high-ranking chieftain would say, "Wow, Black Panthers. Hey, boys, go get 'em." You see what I'm saying? He could have called a national conclave and said, "Guess what? Every Panther known in the U.S., let's kill them." But they didn't do that because they didn't believe it themselves.

Q: And this is in mid '69?

TACKWOOD: Yeah, and this is in Louisiana. The LAPD's mind was so narrowed you could blame the Panthers with anything, including the Chicago fire. Another thing the LAPD was doing at that time — everytime they arrested somebody with any type of Panther literature, even if it was a Panther paper, they would name them as Panthers. "We arrested four armed robbers robbing banks and found Panther literature." If we were to believe all the police reports, all the *L.A. Times* reports, there must have been 5,000 Panthers in Los Angeles at one time, committing crimes. This was the start of the propaganda to turn people — not White people — but the Blacks, against their own kind.

Q: Were you aware of an organized effort to do that?

TACKWOOD: Yeah, there was a nationally organized effort to do that. One of the three prerequisites was to harass. Number one, total harassment. To conquer or defeat any organization you must harass them, number one; defeat them financially, number two; and after all else fails, place defeat in their minds.

So, first of all there was constant harassment of the Panther Party, I mean the different Branches. The second thing was to constantly arrest Panthers, creating situations where they have to be bailed out, and the third thing to kill the leaders off, to show, "Hey, man, if we can get the leaders, we can get the little man." The fear element. This was the constant and nationwide type for all the Black Panther Parties all over America. They were wiping them out one at a time. They were making more Panthers go underground. They were charging Panthers with everything under the sun, and the young cats would say, "Wow, man, I'm facing 50 years, and they got the leader in jail, too. Wow."

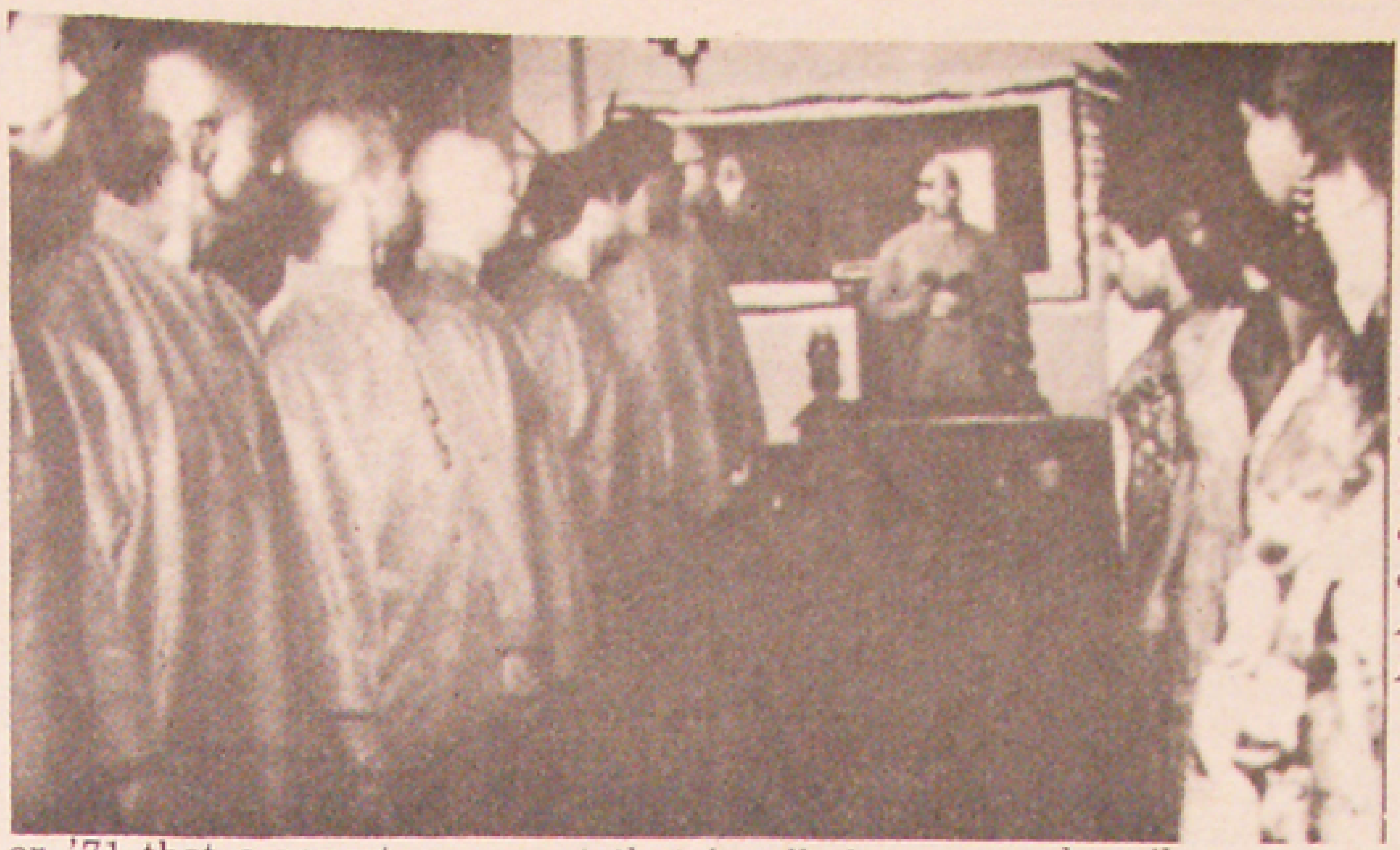
"PICKING AT THE BLOCK"

So it was an harassment type thing. It was a thing where there was constant, "Let's keep picking at the block, picking at the block, to build paranoia and fear." This was achieved too. It made the Panthers say, "Wow, they are killing us all off like we're dogs and animals. Let's get some guns." This would cause the shootouts, little or big, because of the fear element they had placed inside the Panther Party from total harassment.

Q: You're talking about the December 8 (1969) shootout in Los Angeles?

TACKWOOD: Not only that one. There were others. I'm saying it made the Panthers get guns. It changed their whole ideology. At first, it was a self-protection type thing, not just against so-called "Pigs" but against overall White racism. Anyway, it became the national cry in '69 and '70, "Kill the Pigs!" because police across America had killed Panther after Panther in "justifiable homicide." This was part of the program, the overall program. This is what they wanted to happen. So the easy thing to do was to step in and say, "Look, they got thousands of guns. . ."

To give you an example, I think it was in '70



Meeting of the reactionary US organization, whose police agent leader RON KARENGA (at head of table) ordered vicious attacks against BPP leaders and members in Los Angeles and San Diego.

or '71 that a report came out that in all the Panther raids across America, they took away something like 500 guns. And they weren't sophisticated weaponry. I don't know how many guys got killed or went to jail behind taking these guns. Now, from one raid in New York, I think, they took 5,000 guns from seven White right-wing organizers. This case was kicked out of court for illegal search and seizure.

So, at this particular time, the emphasis was on "Destroy the Panthers by any means possible."

Q: So what happened when you got back to L.A.?

TACKWOOD: Oh, this was when I was contacted by Brown, who had contacted Watkins, and in turn had contacted R.G. Farwell, good old R.G. Farwell. Farwell had infiltrated the Panthers in various ways. I couldn't name all the ways because I don't know. I don't think you'll ever know unless you talk to R.G. Farwell. But I knew Cotton Smith worked for him and DeFreeze (later known as Cinque of the SLA) worked for him. Now, I don't know if DeFreeze had any dealings at this particular time with the Panthers, but he was heavily a gun salesman and eventually turned a friend of his in who had 200 guns.

But to show you the overall scope of what was going on, it was a thing where it was to infiltrate but not arrest because Farwell had so successfully done his job. There was a little jealousy because Intelligence did not arrest anybody. They just gathered information and turned it over to the FBI who did a number on you later in the game. So, I was told that some people wanted to meet me and that there was some money in it just for the meeting, you know, just to listen. So I went to SII and that was when I was first introduced to CCS.

They laid some bread on me and said, "Hey, man, guess what? You're kicking your ass out there for a little bit of money from Intelligence. We pay top dollar, top drawer travel expenses you wouldn't believe. We got the whole thing. And we arrest those motherfuckers or kill 'em. You don't have to worry a thing about getting back."

They convinced me. I asked Brown, "Is that all right?" He said, "Yeah, man, go with them." And they said, "Yeah, come with us," and this was when the whole shit started.

TO BE CONTINUED



Youth give "power" salute in front of the Black Panther Party's Stockwell Community Center in Compton, California, which was named after Black Panther Party Fallen Comrades Tommy Lewis, Steve Bartholomew and Robert Lawrence.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

30 - Member Commission To Try Mercenaries For Angolan War Crimes

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - The issue of the use of mercenaries to suppress national liberation struggles will come before worldwide judgement here shortly when an international commission of 30 begins publicly trying 14 CIA-funded mercenaries for committing atrocious crimes during the recent Angolan war.

The mercenaries — 11 British, two American and one Argentine — include the wild "Col. Callan," charged by British survivors as responsible for the brutal execution of 14 mercenaries under his command who refused to fight upon arriving in Angola. The *Guardian* reports that National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) leader Holden Roberto — a long time CIA agent — will be tried in absentia. The FNLA, along with the Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA), received extensive U.S. aid in their unsuccessful efforts to overthrow the legitimate government of Angola, the West African nation, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

REVELATIONS

Revelations expected during the trial, as well as those from an investigation to be made by the international commission, will also expose the ruthless dealings of the governments of Zaire and Belgium and others in facilitating the recruiting, departure and travel of the mercenaries. One major effect that the trial could have is that the expected sentences will hopefully be a strong deterrent in the present campaign to recruit Western mercenaries to fight against the Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) liberation struggle and elsewhere in southern Africa.

Roberto desperately asked the CIA for mercenaries when the FNLA suffered defeat after defeat by the MPLA liberation forces. The recruitment of mercenaries intensified after the army of Zaire, an ally of the FNLA, abandoned the Carmona headquarters of the FNLA in northern Angola. The Zairean forces — who mistakenly believed that the city was being guarded by the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



Participants in the historic Conakry conference (left to right) SEKOU TOURE of Guinea, LUIS CABRAL of Guinea - Bissau, Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO of Angola and Cuba's FIDEL CASTRO.

HISTORIC INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

At the close of an historic meeting held on March 15, 1976, in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, attended by Guinean President Sekou Toure, President Luis Cabral of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, the governments of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Cuba pledged to provide all necessary aid to maintain the total independence of Angola.

The four revolutionary leaders addressed a mass rally at the 28th of September Stadium in Conakry, and following, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints the text of the speech delivered by President Toure, which is reprinted from the Cuban daily Granma. *The speeches of Presidents Neto and Cabral and Prime Minister Castro will be included in future issues.*

PART 1

We have the great honor of speaking on behalf of the militant people of Guinea to express on their behalf the satisfaction, great joy and pride over the presence on their soil — soil which is the tomb of imperialism — of the illustrious fighters for freedom, social progress and democracy from Cuba, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. We have shared the great concern of the peoples which they represent — their concern when international imperialism, under the cover of apartheid and the regular military forces of the Republic of South Africa, illegally and illegitimately occupied more and more of the territory of the sister people of Angola.

Together, we defeated the cowardly attack by international imperialism; we resolutely condemned South Africa's insults to all Africa and all peace- and freedom-loving nations of the world. Together, we fought alongside the sister people of Angola under the banner of their anti-imperialist party, the party of the Revolution — the MPLA — led by our brother, Dr. Neto.

It has been a hard struggle, but the MPLA has emerged victorious. It has demonstrated its intransigence in the struggle for liberation and has undergone every sacrifice so as to honor its commitment, that is, to remain an invincible bastion of the world revolution in that African country. The MPLA has remained loyal, totally loyal to its objectives of liberation; it has prevailed over the coalition of imperialist nations and African puppets, over those who fool their people, placing themselves at the service of imperialism in order to oppress Africa even more. Their flunkyism has been defeated, just as apartheid and imperialism have been defeated, in Angola.

This is clear proof that when a nation is determined to stand on its own feet, to be free and live a life of dignity, no imperialist scheme can defeat it. The brave Angolan people have set an example to consolidate the ideo-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
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As a bonus to readers who renew their subscription to **THE BLACK PANTHER**, for a limited time only we're offering **FREE** a copy of the Fall '74 issue of the **CoEVOLUTION QUARTERLY**, guest edited by the Black Panther Party.

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U.S. INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA SOAR TO $1.5 BILLION

According to a report recently released by the New York-based American Committee on Africa (ACOA), American investment in the racist White regime of South Africa "is growing at an alarming rate," have tripled since 1966 from $500 million to its present $1.5 billion. Following are excerpts from the ACOA report detailing two of the most important proposed U.S. investments in South Africa, those by Kennecott Copper Corporation and Caltex Oil Corporation, whose expansion, ACOA declares, has "grave implications for the future United States foreign policy in a period of great change in southern Africa."

Kennecott Copper Corporation, the largest domestic producer of copper, recently announced participation in a new $300 million venture in the development of iron and titanium bearing beaches on the northeast coast of South Africa. Public attention was first drawn to this investment by Kennecott's 1974 Annual Report which explained that Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation (QIT), a company controlled by Kennecott, was exploring participation on this venture.

PROJECT

The project will have 30 per cent ownership by the South African government's Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and 30 per cent by the Union Corporation, a South African mining company. Kennecott will control 40 per cent. Recent conversations with Kennecott indicate that the company will have operational control only in the smelting operation, while the South African corporations will control the mining operations.

Kennecott has indicated that the venture is intended to provide QIT's European markets with titanium pigment used extensively in the textile, art and paper industries. The South African government, however, may be enthusiastic about developing this source of titanium for other reasons. One of the metal's primary values lies in its use in corrosion and high melting temperature, it has been extensively used in making compresser blades for jet engines, leading edges of the wings, fire walls, and the skin of aircraft designed to travel at or near supersonic speeds. In 1971, the United States used 84 per cent of the titanium produced domestically for these purposes.

The form of investment involved here is highly beneficial to South Africa. Kennecott brings its technological knowledge and its developed overseas markets to the deal. In this way, the technology is appropriated by the South Africans, a significant resource is developed in a country which at present has only a limited market for the use of titantium, and the investment aids South Africa with her current balance of payments problems. It will also aid in the expansion of Richards Bay, the largest harbor in South Africa, and facilitate the government's plans to use the harbor as a major outlet for the coal fields of the Transvaal.

By the end of 1975, 400 million rands (equivalent of a U.S. dollar) had been spent on providing the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



South African mother and child.

More C.I.A. Agents In Africa Exposed

(Paris, France) - THE BLACK PANTHER has obtained the following names of 60 high-ranking undercover agents responsible for CIA operations in 20 African countries:

Algeria — Edward R. M. Kane, Richard R. Hawthorn, and Terrance B. Rhodes; **Burundi** — David Harper, Richard Greene and Joseph Pierce; **Cameroon** — Jegg Corydon III, Michael Berger, Gerald L. Brunson and David R. Lewanandowski; **Central African Republic** William I. Mosebey; **Ivory Coast** — Martin Bergin, Jr., Gordon J. Hopman, Pressley D. East and Andrew R. Turco, Jr.; **Dahomey** — Montgomery L. Rogers and Robert J. Dufflied; **Ethiopia** — Eugene I. Jeffers, Jr., Matthew E. Monezewski, Sheldon W. Benz, Roy C. Bigler, Felix Maladoskie, Carl L. Moss, Raymond Strahm, and Kenneth Walters;

Ghana — Jarrel H. Richardson, James Dudley Haase, William R. Stanley, Clyde A. Brown, Earl T. Eason and Paul A. Pena; **Guinea** (Conakry) — Dwight S. Burgess, Charles E. Chowning, and Anthony W. Malesie; **Kenya** — William J. Clair, Frank D. Durfey, James J. McGilvray and David J. Grottenthaler; **Liberia** — Edward J. Carrol III; **Mali** — Terrance Kauffers and Gerald G. Lindsay; **Mauritius** — Vasia C. Gmirkin; **Morocco** — John C. Beam, Lyle A. Ditmer, Ronald J. Gagat, Gilbert D. Giles, Michael B. Grandy and Edward Urquhart;

Nigeria — David Zimmerman, Richard E. Plues, Alfred P. Capelli and Charles A. Jones; **Somalia** — David P. Hunt, Peter J. Kerstra, Jr., Frederic Scarbrough and Gerald Zapoli; **Sudan** — Ralph T. Brown and William L. McCutcheon; **Tanzania** — Sheldon D. Seltzer; Chad — Philip H. Ringdahl. The names of CIA officials in Zaire were published in the March 27, 1976, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

Angola

The last major holdout among Black-ruled African nations, Zambia announced on April 15 that it was officially recognizing the People's Republic of Angola, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), *Internews News Agency* reports. Despite the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) February recognition of the MPLA as the sole, legitimate government of the West African nation, Zambia stubbornly refused to recognize the MPLA — insisting on a coalition government between the MPLA, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independenc of Angola (UNITA), the two Black reactionary factions that fought against the MPLA during the recent Angolan war.

United States

Observers of Africa are skeptically reacting toward the alleged goodwill tour of Africa by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, scheduled to begin on April 24. Kissinger will make what is described by U.S. government officials as a "major policy address on southern Africa" during his stay in Zambia — an address which purportedly will outline a U.S. program of support for Black majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South West Africa (Namibia). Kissinger is scheduled to visit, in addition to Zambia, Zaire, Ghana, Liberia, Tanzania and Senegal.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) freedom fighters killed 22 enemy troops of the rascist Ian Smith regime in their stepped-up armed struggle, a recent war communique issued from Maputo, Mozambique, and reported by *Hsinhua News Agency*, said. The communique said that during the first three months of 1976 numerous Smith soldiers had been wounded in addition to those who were killed and that 37 vehicles were destroyed and three helicopters had been shot down.



Mozambican President SAMORA MACHEL (right).

Mozambique President Samora Machel: "Smith Will Lose In Zimbabwe"

The following is the conclusion of an interview conducted with Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel after the recent summit conference held in Lusaka, Zambia, by Presidents Machel, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, concerning the intensification of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). The interview is reprinted from the March 28, 1976, issue of the London Observer.

CONCLUSION

Q: What happens if an outside force like South Africa intervenes militarily to support Mr. Smith?

MACHEL: South Africa will be defeated. The people are very strong. And in Zimbabwe it is a people's struggle.

Because Smith defines his struggle as racial, he will lose and is already losing. This is a situation of agony and desperation on the part of Smith. But it is not too late: there is still time for him to correct his policies, dissolve his government and transfer power to the majority.

Q: You have said that Mozambique's government will destroy the basis of poverty by the end of the decade. Yet in more than a decade of African independence no country has achieved that. How do you define the basis of poverty and how will you destroy it?

MACHEL: We will destroy poverty by a correct economic strategy based on the needs of the people. We know what the people want and our central problem is to destroy the colonial structure which is so deeply

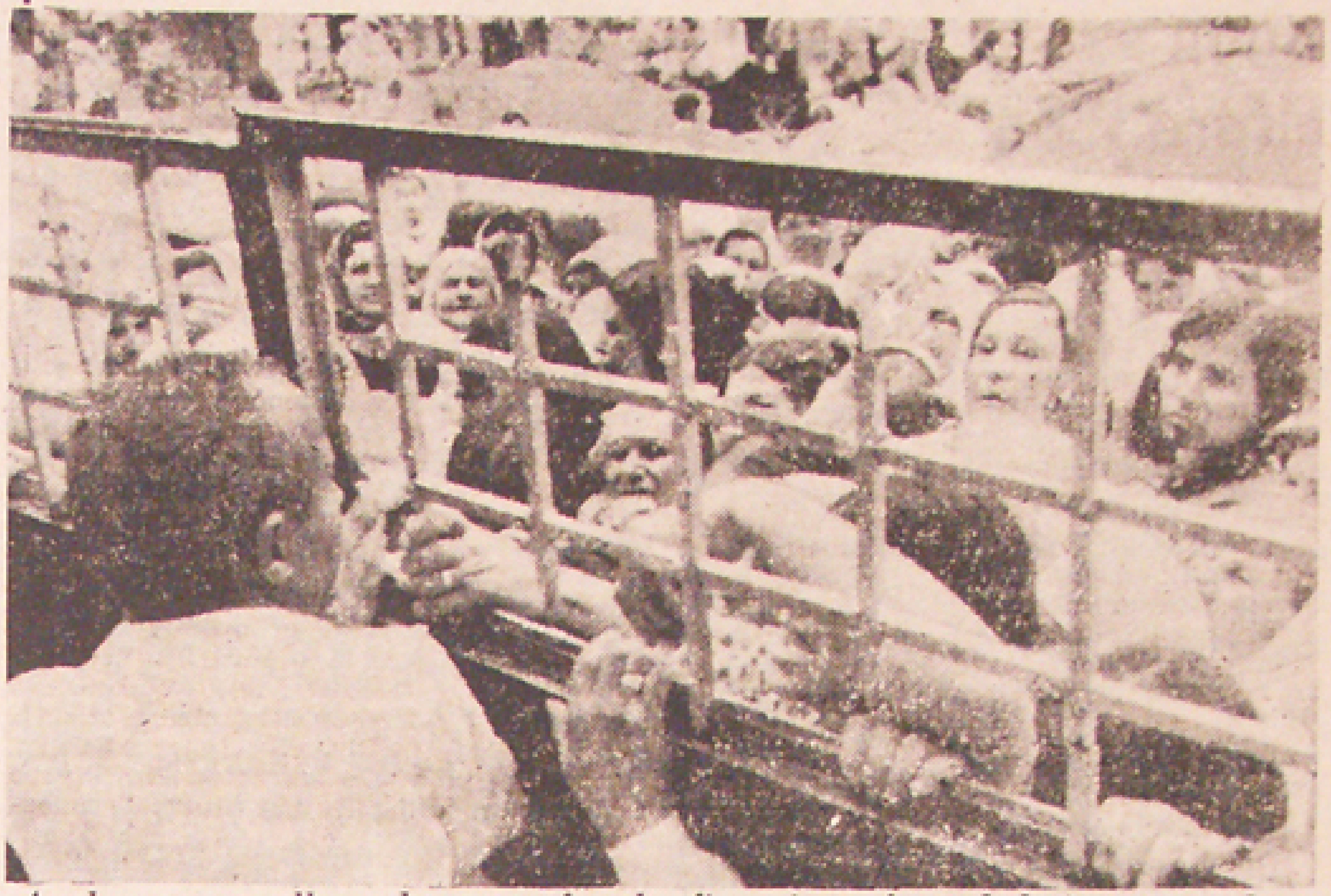
CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

PALESTINIAN MILITANTS SWEEP WEST BANK ELECTIONS

63,000 Vote In 24 Municipalities

(Hebron, Occupied Palestine) - A new, militant, overwhelmingly pro-PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) leadership swept into office throughout the occupied West Bank territory last week after the ballots were counted in 24 municipal elections.

Absent were the tensions that had sparked month-long anti-Israeli demonstrations as 63,000 men and women voters, 72.3 per cent of those registered, ushered in a younger, more outspoken, elected leadership likely to stress Palestinian issues and be less cooperative with the occupying Zionist authorities. The April 12 municipal elections, the first in four years, marked the first time in history that Arab women were allowed to vote.



Arab women, allowed to vote for the first time, forced their way to the polls in last week's West Bank elections in which voting went heavily in favor of pro-PLO candidates.

NATIONAL ENTITY

The vote shows the whole world that the West Bankers are Palestinians who want to establish their own national entity and put an end to the Israeli occupation," said Karim Khalaf, the militant mayor of Ramallah whose "National Bloc" ticket won eight of the nine City Council seats.

Referring to the preference of the Arab residents to the PLO demand for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, Khalaf pointedly asked, "Can the message be more clear?"

Leaving only 43 holdovers, Palestinian voters elected 148 new Council members in the 24 municipal elections and 10 new, and generally more militant mayors. The new Council members include five Palestinians who have served prison terms for political agitation or Israeli security offenses, and one man currently jailed by the Zionist authorities as a leader of the outlawed Palestinian National Front.

NATIONAL BLOC

Candidates running on the National Bloc ticket won all or most of the municipal seats in Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah at (the first, second and third largest cities on the West Bank, all three scenes of particularly violent anti-Israeli demonstrations in recent weeks) Tulkarem, Jerucho, Beit Jala and Beit Sahur.

The winning candidates include a number affiliated with the West Bank Communist Party, an outlawed, tightly organized clandestine group that campaigned vigorously by word of mouth and scored gains beyond expectations.

One of the biggest and most startling Palestinian gains occurred in the southern city of Hebron where Fahad Kawasme, a 37-year-old outspoken nationalist, was elected mayor, while nationalists and militant left-wingers captured all 10 Council posts. Kawasme's triumph ends three decades of traditional rule by 82-year-old Sheik Hohammed Abu Jabri, who openly collaborated with the occupying Israelis.

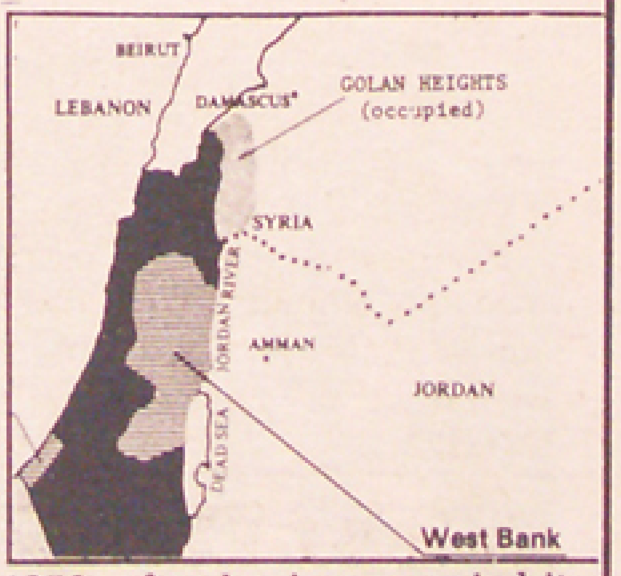
In a post-election interview reported in *The New York Times*, Kawasme's main concern was clearly to improve the conditions of life for the 50,000 residents of this city caught up under an occupation army: "Hebron is on its knees at the moment. We have so much to do," he said.

ACCEPTS LEADERSHIP

Although he denies that he is a member of the PLO, Kawasme openly accepts its leadership and supports its aim to create an independent Palestinian state. "Why shouldn't the people of the West Bank accept the PLO as our representatives?. . ." Kawasme asked rhetorically. "We are Hebronites, Palestinians and Arabs, in that order. No amount of occupation will ever change that."

Described by one leading Palestinian journalist, last week's elections were "nothing less than a revolution for Hebron and the entire West Bank."□

Facts On The Occupied West Bank



The West Bank of the Jordan River, a territory of 2,270 square miles with roughly 600,000 Palestinian inhabitants, has been under Israeli military occupation since June, 1967, when Jordan joined in support of Egypt in military action against Israel and the Israelis counter-attacked.

Jordan annexed the West Bank in 1950, after having occupied it during the Arab attacks in 1948 that sought to thwart the creation of an independent Israeli state. Before 1948, the West Bank was part of the British mandate of Palestine.

In 1974, King Hussein of Jordan relinquished formal claim to the West Bank by going along with an Arab decision that responsibility for eventual rule of the region be turned over to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the umbrella group of guerrilla factions. What are considered moderate elements in the PLO envision the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, an area along the Mediterranean also under Israeli occupation since 1967.

Nixon's Trip To People's China

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

have told *UPI*'s Charles R. Smith, "is simply to get a better understanding of it, what the debate is about, because (there) is a lot of superficial treatment. . . due to the lack of an adequate chance to study it." There is no report of his questions or of the answers he received to them. But Western journalists and "China watchers" were very envious of Nixon's opportunity to confront students and faculty members at Tsinghua University on the subject. Some of them sense that the role and extent of advanced U.S. technology's utilization in China's development will be determined by the outcome of China's continuing campaign against its "capitalist roaders."

Peking Airport is like no international airport in the world. Nixon's arrival and departure from this airport must be firmly planted in his memory. The perfect order and thoughtful organization of Peking Airport leaves one with the impression that the plane on which you have arrived or on which you are departing is the only plane being serviced at the time. There are none of the usual peculiar structures visible to the passengers, nor is there the usual hussle and bussle on the tarmac. Those who have come to receive you (for every foreign visitor to China is received) know precisely where the foot of the plane's stairway will be placed and are waiting a few steps away with only a suggestion of anxiety.

Nixon's reception committee, though top-level, was no different. Distant from the plane, behind barriers, some 350 "personages of various circles," including about 50 Chinese citizens who had visited the U.S. since the signing of the Shanghai Communique, clapped, waved bundles of colorful paper flowers and smiled broadly. So pleased was Mr. Nixon at this evidence, however restrained, of popular welcome — contrasting sharply with his austere, officially correct 1972 governmental welcome — he and Pat were moved to hurry over to the barrier, shake hands with and personally greet many from the excited "crowd." When Nixon and his wife left here for the south China city of Kweilin on Thursday, the same "crowd" was on hand to bid them farewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Nixon repeated their show of gratitude.

Nixon's final parting thrust at those in the U.S. who had thrown him to the wolves and were prepared to leave him there, was a devastating stab at the Ford administration's most vulnerable link in a long chain of vulnerabilities. When, in response to his enthusiastic repetition in Chinese of the phrase meaning "Long live friendship between China and



BPINS photo

DAVID G. Du BOIS, editor-in-chief of THE BLACK PANTHER.

America" (Chung, mei yo yei wansui), a newsman at Canton Airport said to him: "You speak Chinese better than Henry Kissinger," Nixon replied without hesitation, "Well, I speak with an American accent and he speaks with a German accent."

China has consistently in all of its declarations made a clear distinction between the government of the USA, which it feels essentially represents the interests of monopoly capitalism and reaction, and the people of the USA whose desire for peace and friendship with the people of China is eternal, and not generally represented in U.S. government policy toward China. China's invitation to Nixon, private citizen, and his reception here is an expression by China of the hope that Nixon's act of friendship with China in 1972, as U.S. President, becomes the mainspring of Chinese-American relations in the period ahead.☐

WORLD SCOPE

Dominica

A successful international campaign waged on his behalf plus the discovery of important new evidence is credited with forcing the reactionary Dominican government's April 5 decision to commute the death sentence of Black Caribbean activist Desmond Trotter to life imprisonment. The *Militant* reports that the chief witness against the 22-year-old Trotter recently admitted that she lied in court. On the basis of the new evidence, the Desmond Trotter Defense Committee is demanding that the case be reopened. Trotter is falsely charged with the May, 1974, murder of a White tourist.

Cambodia

The revolutionary government of Democratic Cambodia has issued a statement strongly supporting the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to overthrow the country's White racist minority regime, *Hsinhua News Agency* reports. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of Cambodia said, in part, ". . . The people of Democratic Cambodia firmly stand behind the Zimbabwean people in their just struggle . . .to overthrow the illegal Rhodesian White racists' fascist regime and realize national independence, national unification, sovereignty, democracy and mastering their own destiny without outside intervention."

South Africa

A major economic, scientific and industrial agreement — described as "startling" by one South African newspaper — was signed last week between Israel and South Africa at the conclusion of the four-day state visit by South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster to Israel. *Inter-news News Agency* reports that the two countries created a joint ministerial committee that will meet at least once a year to discuss relations between them. There were also widespread rumors that a secret arms deal had been concluded. An article in the *Jerusalem Post* criticized the agreement, warning that Israel's growing ties to South Africa will further alienate Black African nations and will hurt Israel in the long run.



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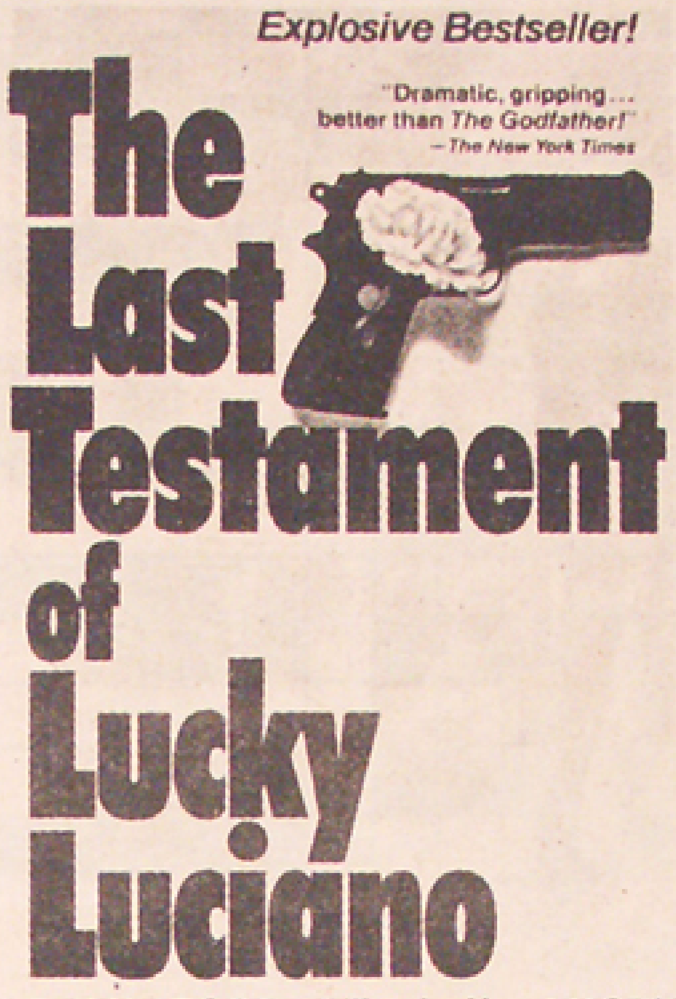
"LUCKY LUCIANO": MAKING IT THE "AMERICAN WAY"

[*The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano;* Martin A. Gosch and Richard Hammer; Dell Publishing Company; 1974; 460 pages.]

Lucky Luciano was an organizer, an organizer of people and power who, seizing the right historical moment, organized crime in America so well that for all intent and purpose it has become part of the basic American fiber, interconnected and interrelated in so many hundreds of ways that the destruction of one Empire will mean the destruction of the other.

"The old broads in school was always ramblin' away about unions (particularly Samuel Compers' fledgling International Ladies Garment Workers Union). Of course, what they meant was Washington and Lincoln and the whole country. But to us, unions was somethin' that had to do with gettin' people a couple bucks more, a chance to work a few hours less, a chance to organize and become strong. . .Later when the newspapers were callin' me the head of the labor rackets in New York, I used to wonder if my old teachers knew they was the ones that taught me all the principles about organizing people."

Understanding the survival value of organizing, and motivated by a clear perception that "some people had money, and some people didn't. . . .if I hadda wind up a crumb I'd rather be dead," it didn't take long for the resourceful Luciano to learn the basic economic principle that ruled American society — supply and demand.





SALVATORE "Lucky" LUCIANO's autobiography (above left) explains how he made organized crime an integral part of the "American Way." ". . .We always knew people could be bought," he said. "It was only a question of who did the buying and for how much."

Dubbed "Lansky's Law" after its modern day "discoverer," Meyer Lansky, for over 50 years crime's financial genius, Luciano and his "outfit" grasped the fundamentals and quickly blasted their way up the U.S. social ladder. Needless to say, the gun, or threats thereof, was an essential element in Luciano's binding "social contract."

The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano then is more than the usual "as told to" autobiography. Spanning the 64 action-filled years in the life of Salvatore Luciano, *The Last Testament* is a powerful documentary on the American dream turned nightmare; an intriguing yet stinging indictment of a dog-eat-dog ethic at its highest and lowest echelons, from Franklin Delano Roosevelt's White House to the gutter junkie.

BIG CORPORATION

Luciano also realized early on that in order to make "our outfit into a real business, like any big corporation. . .we hadda take care of the guys that could help us, so we greased the police and the politicians. It was all a part of the overhead, just like any other business. . .

"Ever since we was kids, we always knew that people could be bought. It was only a question of who did the buyin' and for how much."

By 1926, business was booming on all fronts and the takeover of New York politics was nearly complete. It was during these years that Luciano could boast (regarding the important garment industry in New York): "For chrissake, in the 1920s, every broad in the United States was wearin' a petticoat I was responsible for puttin' on her. . .

"Talk about muscle; there's muscle, and muscle. There was people on the streets with muscle

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Women Of The Third World

Written for and dedicated to The Third World Women's Alliance

We are the women of the Third World
We deny and disinherit
the centuries old, role prescriptions
for those of our races, and those of our sex.
We are a people engaged in battle
against our enemies, not against ourselves.
We've seen our children as casualties
Of these wars, we continue to see them as
Songs of our victories.
We've seen ourselves
Shackled, brutalized and murdered.
We've seen the strength of our
spirits continue to grow.
We've been forced to sell our
labor and our souls to survive.
We've seen our men imprisoned
and unemployed.
We know rape, infant mortality
and starvation.
We are the women of the farms,
the fields, the barrios,
the ghettos and the reservations.
We've seen our villages
and lived with the lynching and
range-murders of our men.
We've known the shock of relocation,
and the disparity of detention camps.
We've moved in the rootless lives
of migrant workers
following the seasons of the sun.
We are the women whose communities
are ravaged by poverty, disease, and crime.
Our hearts are torn and bleeding
by alcohol and drugs.
We have allowed ourselves to be
clothed in elaborate half-truths
and misconceptions.
We have fallen prey to racist ideologies
And we have been divided.
We have picked cotton, built houses,
Stood guard and tended the fire
of each succeeding generation of warriors.
We are the women of the Third World;
We stand united with each other;
We stand united with our men;
We are learning to turn the face
of our anger outward.
We are learning to nurture the
seeds of love growing inward.

E. Alice Parker

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U.S. Investments In South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

rail links with the interior and developing the harbor and other improvements at Richards Bay.

In 1975 Caltex announced a $134 million expansion of its Milnerton refinery outside Capetown. Scheduled for completion in July, 1978, the new facilities will increase the refinery's capacity to 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day, double the present capacity, and also increase the production of motor and other light fuels from a given volume of crude. The major units involved will be a new crude distillation plant, catalytic cracking facilities for making gasoline and sulphur removal and recovery facilities. Caltex's proposed investment represents a massive increase in U.S. petroleum investments in South Africa, giving Caltex over two-thirds of the U.S. petroleum stake there.

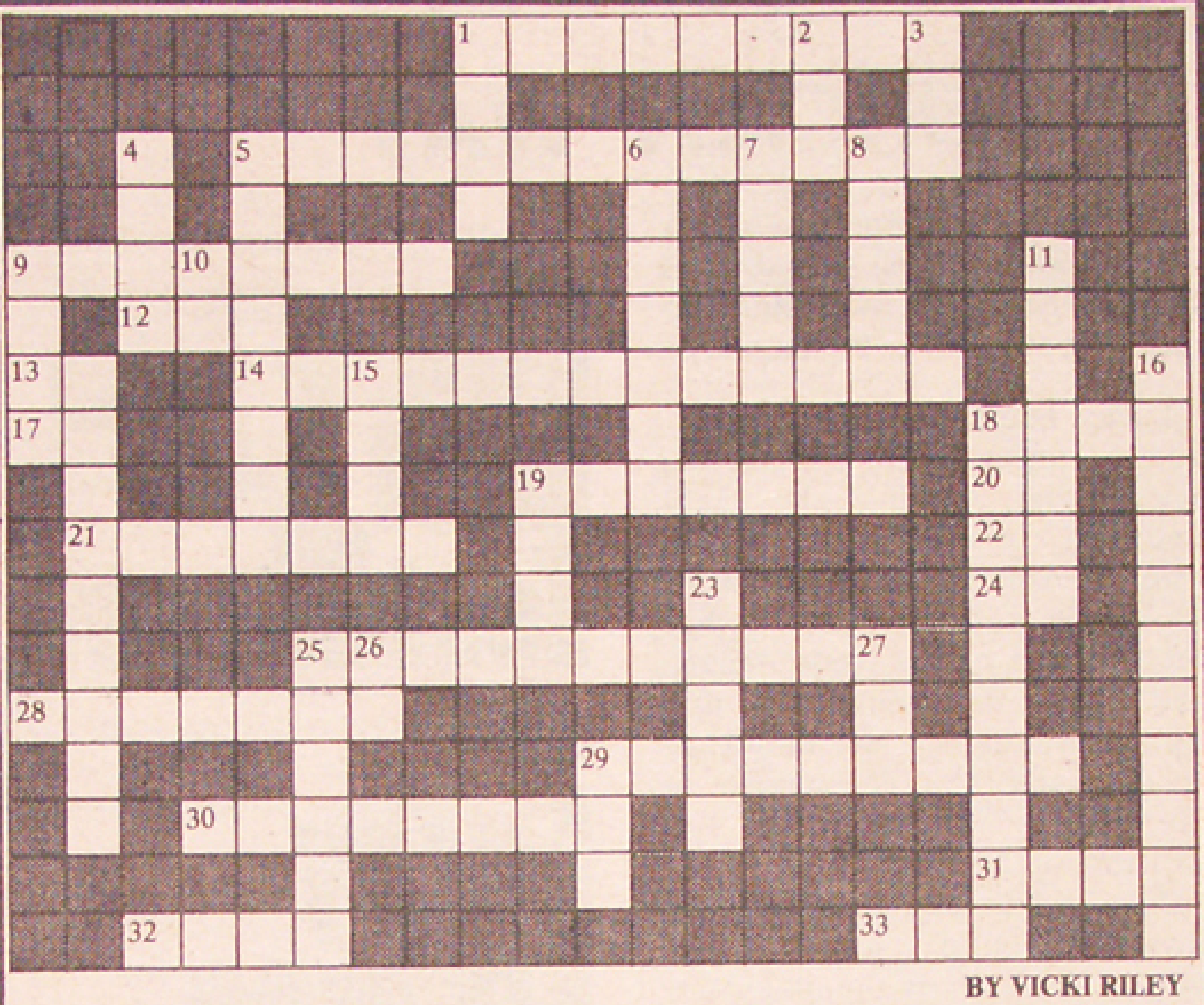
IMPORTANCE

Recognizing its importance, the South African government has established a high degree of control over the oil industry in the Republic. Since 1967, foreign oil companies have been required to: 1) make their refineries available for processing crude products from any source, when excess capacity is available; 2) ensure that the major proportion of their earnings remained in South Africa to finance the future expansion of the industry; and 3) be prepared to produce specialized petroleum and oil products required for strategic and other logistical reasons irrespective of the commerical potential.

Caltex has assisted the South African government by breaking 1973 oil embargo against South Africa called by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

This new investment serves the interests of South Africa in three ways: 1) it provides a major source of capital inflow which is of crucial importance at this time when the price of gold is declining and South Africa is faced with a squeeze in her balance of payments; 2) it will provide a significant savings in South Africa importation of crude oil, since more of the required refined fuels can be produced from a given volume of crude; 3) it strengthens the identification of the company with the interests of South Africa. In response to Caltex's new investment, other major oil companies may be expected to increase their investments so as to enable them to keep pace with Caltex and not lose a competitive advantage in South Africa.☐

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



BY VICKI RILEY

ACROSS

1. Public declaration of principles and aims.
5. "The power structure, based on the economic infrastructure, propped up and reinforced by the media and all the secondary educational and cultural institutions."
9. "I cannot tell inexperienced young comrades to go into jail and into_____, that that is the way to defy the authorities and exercise their freedom."
12. Unit.
13. Afternoon.
14. ________, Suicide: meaning that "we have such a strong desire to live with hope and human dignity that existence without them is impossible."
18. The people who________this country are reactionary.
19. "Jail is an odd place to find , but that was the place I first found mine:. . ."
20. Suffix that forms verbs from adjectives from nouns.
21. Revolutionary suicide "conveys an awareness of________in combination with the possibility of hope."
22. Spanish for yes.
24. Inside.
25. "Within jail there are four levels of confinement: the main line, , isolation and solitary."
28. "I learned to________my food, my body and my mind through a deliberate act of will."
29. ________death is where "its victims have ceased to fight the forms of oppression that drink their blood. . . lapsing into lives of quiet desperation."
30. "The Black Panthers are not_____."
31. Scorch.
32. ________breakers or "hole."
33. "________Guevara said that to a revolutionary death is reality and victory the dream."

DOWN

1. "________Dick" which is Alameda County Court House.
2. To understand.
3. Opposite of in.
4. To perform alone.
5. ". . ., suicide is caused primarily by ________factors, not internal ones."
6. Durkheim's classic study.
7. We all ________ for our dead comrades.
8. At no time.
9. Huey P. Newton learned to take little ________of nourishment while in the "soul breaker."
10. Opposite of out.
11. In his Revolutionary catechism_____, wrote ". . .the first lesson a revolutionary must learn is that he is a doomed man."
15. The people must________their grievances.
16. ________ suicide is "the reaction of a man who takes his own life in response to social conditions that overwhelm him and condemn him to helplessness."
18. "Only________can destroy the pressures that cause reactionary suicide."
19. "No longer dependent on the things of the world, I felt really________for the first time in my life."
23. "________cell has been outlawed throughout the Untied States. . . .Of course, prisons have their ways and . . .prisoners without lawyers are probably lying in their own filth in the soul breaker."
25. "To Durkheim all types of suicide are related to ________conditons."
26. Abbreviation for elevation.
27. In no way.
29. In order to achieve their end, the ruling class is________about their methods.

Answers can be found in the "Manifesto — Revolutionary Suicide: The Way of Liberation" and "Freedom", Chapter 14, in Revolutionary Suicide by Huey P. Newton.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 25

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Behind Argentina's Military Coup

(Argentina) - The recent March 25 military coup in Argentina which ended the few available democratic forms of political expression — Congress, political party and union activity — boosted new confidence among U.S. public and private bankers as the country is now "fit" for financial investment. The first evidence of this new optimism came recently when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a $127 million loan for Argentina.

Argentina's economic picture has looked less than hopeful during the past few years. Last year, the country experienced no economic growth and has desperately sought international financial assistance. Without this aid Argentina will not be able to pay huge foreign financial debts, $215 billion of which is due this year. Over $1 million in foreign debts are due in May, a major factor which could have determined the timing of the coup.

Accompanying the $127 million loan by the International Monetary Fund is a strict austerity plan to cut inflation, encourage exports and promote foreign investment. This program is unpopular among the highly politicized Argentine working class, particularly. Before the recent coup Isabel Peron had tried repeatedly yet unsuccessfully to enforce such moves.

On March 13, before the coup, Argentine workers staged a nationwide general strike to protest the capitalist economic recovery measures of Peron which included a 12 per cent wage increase limitation. The brunt of the present economic measure will fall on workers, small business people and, in general, the poor. The same workers who refused to accept the program of Peron will not accept the program of the new military junta which will certainly use force to impose its program.

Already, an unknown number of union leaders have been rounded up and death squads have been formed by right-wing Argentines — certain signs of severe repression ahead.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Relaxation

The ability to feel contraction and relaxation, to know what a muscle is doing, is called kinesthetic perception. Kinesthetic perception is developed by consciously placing the body and its parts in a given position and getting the feel of it. This feeling of balance or imbalance, grace or awkwardness, serves as a constant guide to the body as it moves.

Kinesthetic perception should be developed to such a degree that the body is uncomfortable unless it performs each motion with a minimum of effort to produce maximum results.

Relaxation is a physical state, but it is controlled by the mental attitude. It is acquired by the conscious effort to control the thought as well as the action pattern. It takes perception, practice and willingness to train the mind into new habits of thinking and the body into new habits of action.

Relaxation refers to the degree of tension in the musculature. The rule in sports is to try to have no more tension in the acting muscles than is necessary to perform the act, and to have as low a degree of tension in the antagonistic muscles as possible and still maintain any necessary inhibitory control. Muscles are always in a slight state of tension and this is as it should be. But when they begin to tighten up too much, we find our speed, skill and reflexes handicapped.

The main difficulty in such cases lies in the over tension of the antagonistic muscles. A low degree of tension in the acting muscles means less energy usage. Tense antagonistic muscles waste energy and cause stiffness and/or resistance to the movement. In coordinated, graceful, and efficient movement, the opposing muscles (those not responsible for moving a body limb) must be able to relax and lengthen readily and easily.

Relaxation in sports depends upon the cultivation of mental poise and confidence and emotional control. A relaxed technician expends mental and physical energy constructively, converting it when it does not contribute to the solution of the movement and spending it freely when it does.

JOHN CARLOS REFLECTS ON '68 OLYMPICS "BLACK POWER" SALUTE



JOHN CARLOS (center) at 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Former Olympic track star John Carlos, who along with Tommie Smith stunned the world with their famous "Black power" salute at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, said in a recent interview that "I felt at that time that it was necessary for me to wake up the rest of the world to what the United States was all about."

In a lengthy interview with the *Los Angeles Free Press*, Carlos, in explaining the spontaneity that characterized the world-shaking protest made by him and fellow athlete Smith, said, "In 1968, I told them I felt like I was a movement in myself. I didn't need anyone to tell me what was good for me and what was bad for me." He added that he and Smith "didn't have any idea of what we were going to do until about 20 minutes before we went out there."

BORN IN HARLEM

Carlos was born in Harlem in 1945 and while growing up he had little knowledge of the White world outside. As a youth, he excelled in swimming, basketball and track. Originally he aspired to be a swimmer, but his hopes faded because of the difficulty he experienced in finding places to train in a Black ghetto.

Carlos then concentrated on track in which he very quickly developed into a world class sprinter. After transferring from East Texas State to San Jose State College in 1967, he led the school to the National College Athletic Association's (NCAA) track and field championships the following year.

Prior to the 1968 Olympics, Carlos became involved in the protest of Black athletes who successfully opposed South Africa's participation in the Mexico City Olympics. In Mexico City, Carlos won the 200 meter dash in a world record time of 19.8 seconds.

On the victory stand, he and Tommie Smith raised their hands in a clenched fist salute in a formal protest against U.S. racial injustice. The two were then disqualified from further Olympic competiton.

Tabbed as "the fastest man in the world" by *Newsweek* magazine, Carlos ran in the U.S. professional track circuit after a brief professional football stint. He experienced the same financial problems he had endured as an amateur, "that double standard," he said, that plagues Blacks in the sports world.

Carlos encountered problems in getting a job because of his Olympic protest. "They tried to write me off as a hostile radical," he said. "There's a lot of people out there scared to associate their name with John Carlos. . .Harassed by the CIA and the FBI, he finally landed a job working in the stock room of a shoe company he had once promoted. Presently he is an assistant to Los Angeles City Councilman Dave Cunningham — "the first regular job I've had as a result of that (Mexico)," Carlos noted.

Despite the persecution he has suffered during the past seven and one-half years, Carlos remains convinced of the value of the stance he took in Mexico. "I think by the way the U.S. reacted to what Tommie and I did that it made the other parts of the world so aware. . .Like they (U.S.) were stripped nude to the rest of the world and everybody peeped at them."□

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BUY FROM JO-NEL'S

Tackwood Withstands Cross—Examination

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

These, he said, included state Attorney General Evelle Younger, L.A. Police Chief Ed Davis and a host of police types down to CCS's undercover training agent.

During his testimony, Tackwood at various times implicated CCS, CII (Criminal Identification and Investigation) of the LAPD, the FBI and Army intelligence as involved in the conspiracy. Although Judge Broderick limited the scope of his remarks to events related to August 21, 1971 — thus eliminating, for example, evidence that CCS knew the details of Jonathan Jackson's gallant bid to "Free the Soledad Brothers" on August 7, 1970 — still Tackwood's testimony was stunning.

On August 1, 1971, the ex-agent said, he accompanied CCS officials Robert Sharrett and Dan Mahoney as they smuggled an inoperative .38 revolver into San Quentin Prison. The gun, placed in a brown paper bag along with some shells, was passed to a prison guard described as "White, 5' 8" tall, in his 30s and bearing large scars" on his face.

The next week, at a meeting at the CCS office in Los Angeles, attended by FBI agent Ed Burch and CII agent Barrens, among others, the CCS plan was laid bare:

•That author/revolutionary Jackson was to be set-up while being transported to court on August 23, 1971;

•That someone working with the conspiracy on the inside (an Adjustment Center prisoner) would convince Jackson that he would be supplied with a gun (the inoperative .38) for his escape try; and

•That Jackson, along with certain others who thought they were aiding his breakout attempt, would all be gunned down in the resulting police ambush.

Regarding the inoperative .38 and the "escape" plan, Tackwood testified that Barrens commented, "I hope you get the bastard."

"We want him dead. Why give a sucker a break," was Keel's chilling response.

The piercing, icy arrogance of assistant D.A. Jerry Herman's attempts to brand Tackwood as an unmitigated liar failed in the end to sway the obviously interested jury of 11 Whites and one Black.

While Tackwood admittedly stumbled on certain past dates and all the names/locations of the ongoing conspiracies, he held rock firm on the basic elements of the police plot.

Over and over Tackwood reiterated that Melvin "Cotton" Smith was a police agent who had infiltrated the BPP and duped several members of the Southern California Chapter of the Party into believing that they were going to participate in a Jackson breakout attempt. Actually Tackwood testified, all would be killed.

Similarly, Tackwood's testimony regarding his work with a mysterious Coalition of Seven, based in the Santa Cruz area, proved unshakable. In this regard, Tackwood began to mention an assassination attempt upon the life of Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton but was abruptly cut off by Judge Broderick.

On August 22, 1971, Tackwood testified that he attended a meeting at CCS where Jackson's murder was discussed and analyzed.

"CII fucked up," Lt. Keel began. "The dumb shits brought in a .9mm and we had a .38. We're going to go and get the .38 and our man out."



Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson's cell on August 21, 1971.

"What the fuck, the nigger's dead," Sgt. Callahan responded.

The next week, Tackwood said, when he returned to the CCS office, the retrieved .38 was given to him as a "surprise."□

Dellums' Fundraiser

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

were Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry; Oakland Municipal Court Judge Benjamin Travis; Donald McCullum, former Berkeley city attorney and chairman of the prestigious NAACP Political Education Committee; John Newton, director of the Berkeley Experimental Schools Project; noted attorney Peter Coppelman and political activist Beth Meador, both of whom were nominated as delegates to the Democratic National Convention at the April 11 Jerry Brown for President Caucus, 8th District; businessman/community leader Nelson "Jo-Nel" Fields; Anita Bryant, hostess of KTVU-TV's (Channel 2) *Changes*; actress Diahann Carroll, and former *Jet* magazine managing editor Robert DeLeon, who is married to Ms. Carroll.

Roscoe Dellums, the attractive and charming wife of the congressman, then rose to greet the guests and thank them for their support of her husband. Roscoe announced that Stevie Wonder, who was to have entertained at the benefit, had been unable to attend due to a bout with the flu. Roscoe presented Stevie's administrative assistant, Chris Jones, with a plaque for Stevie from Dellums and the citizens of the 8th Congressional District honoring the Motown recording star for "improving the human condition through music."

Following brief entertainment by a local band, Congressman Dellums concluded the evening by briefly thanking those present for their support and pledging to continue to provide quality service to the people of the 8th District if he is re-elected.□

Elaine Brown: "Toward Majority Control In Oakland"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Criminal Council of Justice) to have six more teen centers in East Oakland.

"Now they can figure out how to do this sort of thing, but they *can't* figure out how to fix up 98th Avenue; develop better housing; stop redlining in East Oakland; all the problems facing the Black and poorer communities of this city.

"I think that it's ridiculous for us to imagine that there seriously is a 'fiscal crisis' as it's defined by those in power. If you can recall last year, allegedly at one time there was a budget deficit, which then became a surplus, and then the surplus continued to grow. (For three years, by the way, no financial report ever came out. So even if you wanted to know how the money was spent, or if there was any money to spend, you couldn't.)

"A majority of the people of this city don't really have a picture of the overall financial make-up of Oakland, with pieces of money here and there, so it's hard to get this majority together to talk about what we can do about a so-called 'fiscal crisis.' We can't identify exactly where the 'crisis' lies or how it directly affects our day-to-day lives. That's the problem a lot of people have.



BPINS photo

Black Panther Party chairperson ELAINE BROWN speaks on behalf of Oakland's Black and poor at City Council meeting.

"What will happen next year, when we face elections again? If progressive people are elected to the City Council and the mayor's seat, what kind of a budget will they have? Will they — and the rest of us — be able to figure out how we're going to get out from underneath the problems that we face?

"The other thing that might happen to us is what happened, for example, in Newark, New Jersey, where a Black man is elected mayor and he is delivered a bankrupt city. Then they say, 'You see what happens when they get in office.' This kind of thing garners all kinds of right-wing reaction, and then everybody says, 'We really need the John Readings of the world (the White conservative mayor of Oakland) again. Under them we didn't have these kinds of problems.'

"Reverend Dunn and I were talking before and it came to mind that we're going to 'Inherit the Wind' from them. In other words, they'll just blow a whole bunch of smoke with the hope that by the time we get to it, the budget will be so mixed up and so messed up it will be an indication that progressive people cannot run the city."

TO BE CONTINUED

Realtors' Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

bers to assign lower values to houses in neighborhoods where a Black family has moved.

An example of this type of racism is given in an unidentified, April, 1975, publication of one of the defendants: "Professional appraisers are obliged to report all factors that make, shape and affect value in each and every case. When the ethnicity of the people that make up the given market place is unstable and in a state of rapid change, the value base is likewise unstable." Based on this type of biased consideration, many home owners are refused loans and many homes are not given fair appraisals.

Consequently, these lending groups which are known to deny loans to homeowners in Black communities, encourage the formation of ghettos as Whites abandon neighborhoods as Black families move in.

These racist actions are tantamount to redlining, a practice which has been under attack by many homeowners' groups in urban areas, particularly Chicago. It constitutes the refusal by lending institutions to make mortgages or home improvement loans in areas deemed risky. Its name is derived from assertions that these "risky" areas are marked off with red lines on maps used by lenders.□



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Letters to the Editor

MILLION DOLLAR SUIT FILED IN STATEVILLE PRISON MURDER

Dear Editor,

I would like to make the people aware of the one million dollar suit filed by the grieving father of Mark Joseph, a young brother who was beaten to death on December 9 of last year in the segregation unit at Stateville. The suit filed by Hugh Joseph charges Warden David Brierton and eight security guards with violating the rights of 18-year-old Mark.

Prison officials here claim that young Mark committed suicide, but fellow prisoners who witnessed the beating say that he was stomped, kicked, and beaten and that after he was brought out of his cell, his head and face were covered with deep cuts and gashes, inflicted by the segregation unit's "goon squad," formerly led by Lieutenant Koon, a known racist. This goon squad was notorious for it's random beatings, which result with broken arms, knocked out teeth, spine injuries, and severe injury to the genital area due to kicking and stomping between the legs. The goon squad has now been disbanded, and the brothers confined to the segregation unit are rapidly being shipped out to other institutions in response to brothers who have filed affidavits concerning what they witnessed.

Although the majority of the prison guards here at Stateville are Black, White racist prison officers (lieutenants, captains, majors) rule over them with an iron fist, and not only turn them against the Black prison population (who often come from the same community) but against themselves. For now, the charges brought on by the suit are minor, but in the future, with the help of concerned people and the seven brothers who swear to testify to what they saw, we hope that more serious charges will be brought against Brierton and his racist goons.

"Keeping with the Struggle"
Comrade Robert "Rabba" Brady 74796
Black Disciples Nation
Stateville, Penitentiary
Stateville, Ill.

THANKS TO DAVID DU BOIS

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am a student at the Wayne County Community College located in Detroit, Michigan. One of my courses this semester is "Black Studies 169 — Social Action, Television and the Black Community." In short, the course objectives include the development of television as a means of communication; the television industry and its relationship to Black people and the various methods used for developing its accountability to the Black community.

I am writing to share with you my critique of your article "Toward Pan-African Media Workers Unity" which appears in the September, 1973, issue of Black Scholar magazine. I read with much interest your informative article; especially noteworhty were:

1. You brought to my attention the conspiracy now in operation by the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters News Agency in in London and Agence France Presse in Paris to keep the news of the Black revolution in America and Africa from being shared by each other. You pointed out that the above named agencies do not want the people's movements (revolutionary) and sentiments to exist; we are not to know that they are rapidly growing in strength; further indicating that the above realize when properly edited, this news is vital means of political education and organization for a wide section of people; further they realize that much faith is put in what appears in print.
2. The fact that where revolutionary movements in the Third World nations exist, we are kept from knowing; we are deliberately misinformed about the activities and their results, causes, etc.
3. Facts that the local African press, whether African-owned, must rely on the former colonial power and the United States wire services for their news. You so very well pointed out that because of careful editing very little damage is done to darken the U.S. image in Africa.

In addition, that no news about the Black revolution in the United States is sent to Africa that hasn't been put through the establishment wringer, wrung out and dried.

In closing, I say again that your article was most informative and educational to me. I find words are inadequate to express the inward feeling I have from reading the aforementioned. In your last paragraph you stress the need for media workers, both in the United States and Africa and that organizations or groups must and should turn some measures of attention toward this matter. You felt that if this is done, we can defeat this conspiracy. I must agree with you in part. However, as you pointed out, the White power structure will go to unforseen limits to stop this. You are aware that a small group of wealthy Whites dictates policies here in the United States as well as Mr. Vorster's dictatorship in South Africa. I do not feel at this point that the truth will ever be exchanged between our brothers in Africa and the one's in America.

As you suggested, we must not stop trying. . .for sure our change is coming. Thanks for sharing your knowledge with me. I remain

Sincerely yours,
Hiram B. Lovelace
Detroit, Mich.

Lucky Luciano

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

to make things go the way I wanted, and I had them. Then there was the other kind of muscle, to get laws passed the right way, to get things done smooth and legal. I had that kind of muscle, too. I personally helped elect more than 80 guys over a short time, all votin' my way, aldermen, councilmen, mayors, congressmen, even senators. They was mine. I picked 'em. I elected 'em. They belonged to me, lock, stock and barrel."

And so the crime empire grew, suffering individual setbacks here and there, but spiraling ahead all the while — a brutal businesslike juggernaut flanked by handguns, shotguns and the garrot.

Like all good "gangster" books, *The Last Testament* is rich with tales from deep inside the Italian criminal underworld, with Meyer Lansky, Frank Costello, Albert Anastasia, Vito Genovese and scores of other well-known and lesser knowns, going through their sometimes funny, often cold-blooded and brutal machinations for the top dollar and the ultimate position, *Capo di Tutti Capi*, "Boss of Bosses."

Likewise, *The Last Testament* rips the cloak of respectability off the other end of Luciano's "muscle," his allies in the police and bigtime politics. Standing exposed in the naked truth of their own Machiavellian schemes for power and glory, we find Franklin Delano Roosevelt, New York Governor Thomas Dewey, Louisiana's Huey Long, New York's Democratic leadership in Tammany Hall, including scandalized Mayor Bill Walker and others — all of whom, at one time or another, came to Luciano and his "outfit" seeking help and making promises.

The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano provides a view of true-to-life American history that today's schoolteachers, like Luciano's in the past, will never offer. But organized power, people's power, is the name of the game, and Lucky Luciano can teach us valuable lessons we can transform to Black and poor people's advantage.□

Answers To Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. Manifesto 5. Establishment 6. Solitary 12. One 13. P.M. 14. Revolutionary 18. Rule 19. Freedom 20. In 21. Reality 22. Si 24. In 25. Segregation 28. Control 29. Spiritual 30. Suicidal 31. Char 32. Soul 33. Che
DOWN: 1. Moby 2. See 3. Out 4. Solo 5. External 6. Suicide 7. Mourn 8. Never 9. Sips 10. Out 11. Bakunin 15. Vent 16. Reactionary 18. Resistance 19. Free 23. Strip 25. Social 26. El 27. Not 29. Sly.

Intercommunal Solidarity For Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

logical and practical foundations of their struggle for social and democratic well-being.

Honor to Angola! Glory to the Angolan people! Our respectful tribute to the revolutionary activities of all nationalities who gave their lives in order that the Angolan victory be inscribed in the register of progressive forces the world over.

To our brother, Dr. Neto, we say "thank you" for honoring the African revolution; thank you for your valor, staunch loyalty to your people and courageous and intelligent leadership in battle, for having chalked up this victory of which all the peoples of the world are rightly proud.

AT YOUR SIDE

We will remain at your side. At your side will stand the revolutionary people of Cuba, the revolutionary people of Guinea-Bissau, and the militant people of Guinea; and all revolutionary, socialist and democratic peoples of the world will remain united to push the border of apartheid and the exploitation of man by man even further back, until all reactionary forces are eliminated and the whole African homeland is free.

In these days of glorification of the Angolan people and celebrations in democratic nations all over the world, in these days of open pride, allow us to pay sincere, solemn and resounding tribute to the Cuban revolution.

We know that imperialism hates and threatens Cuba, we know that every day Cuba must confront the criminal schemes of the class enemy; but this did not keep Cuba from placing military forces and powerful material at the disposal of fighting Africa in Angola in order to defeat the imperialists and all their instruments of destruction.

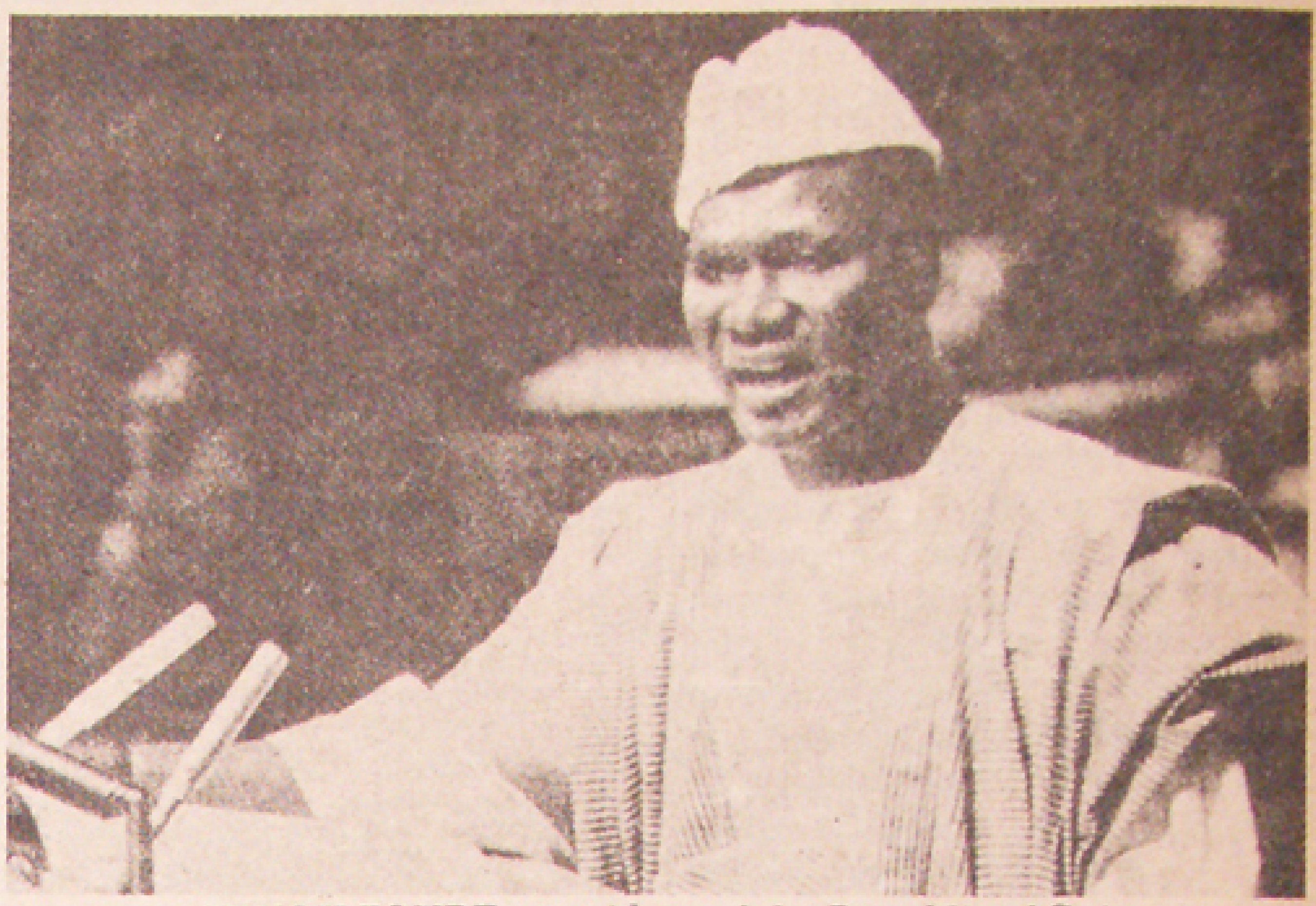
We honor the Cuban revolution and its commander, Comrade Fidel Castro. Proletarian internationalism has become common practice for the Cuban peoples and the Cuban revolution. Solidarity with all peoples who suffer and fight for a world of happiness is also policy of the Cuban revolution.

In Asia, Cuba has backed the brave Vietnamese people. Cuba has been present in Algeria, the Middle East, Latin America, Guinea, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Cuba has been present wherever necessary, practicing its vocation, that of a peace-and freedom-loving people, a people that has remained loyal to the high ideals which have always moved humanity. Cuba respects the dignity and freedom of all peoples, regardless of color, religion, nationality, and it is because of this that we say here, on behalf of the revolutionary people of Guinea, our "thank you" to the Cuban revolution.

We honor all the peoples who have helped us, and we thank all the forces of peace which have supported Africa in Angola. Allow us to point out the fact that the credit for the great victory of which we are so proud should go to the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies, the peoples who suffered Portguese fascism and foreign domination for centuries on end. Their political awareness, political-military organization and valor in the struggle for liberation brought about not only the liberation of part of Africa, but also the downfall of fascism in Portugal itself.

This has been the contribution which those peoples have made to the world revolution. In Angola, the victory was that much greater for the Angolan people reflected the courage of Mozambique and honored the valor of the PAIGC (Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the courage of the brave people of Sao Tome and Principe.

Angola has fought as one man and exposed the true nature of the FNLA and UNITA, the puppet movments created by imperialism. Flunkyism has been defeated and the banner of dignity upheld. There is nothing unusual about our meeting here in Conakry. We have discussed the situation and reaffirmed our joint determination to continue our solidarity in order to safeguard the revolution.



SEKOU TOURE, president of the Republic of Guinea.

To our comrades in struggle, the Cuban revolution, the revolution in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the revolution in Mozambique and the Angolan revolution, the people of Guinea publicly stress their unconditional solidarity, lasting support and staunch backing. The struggle will continue with courage and determination until total victory has been reached and imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid have been crushed the world over.

Long live the Cuban people!
Long live freedom!
Long live the dignity of the peoples!

TO BE CONTINUED

Machel: "Smith Will Lose In Zimbabwe"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

rooted. So we have to liberate the minds of the people, liberate their creative initiative.

So we have defined the communal villages as places where people will be organized, carry out defined tasks, be programmed and where they will correctly utilize their own forces. Development will begin in the countryside and be supported by industry. We know that you in the West never wanted to industrialize Africa because that is the secret of eliminating poverty.

Q: Reports on the BBC (British Broadcating Corporation) and elsewhere talk of massive forced labor, political repression and concentration camps in Mozambique. Will you comment on this?

NEW REPUBLIC

MACHEL: Since we created the new republic we have closed prisons, not opened new ones. In addition we have destroyed the concentration camps, the so-called strategic hamlets, and liberated 1,500,000 Mozambicans. They lived in concentration camps and were brutalized. So now who do we have in prison: the tramps created by colonialism — drug addicts, thieves, prostitutes, criminal elements, con men, smugglers and so on. We have to reintegrate them back into society.

Before, these arrests only affected Blacks. But now the world reacts because we also arrest Whites who have never been arrested before and who are being arrested by Blacks. Once again you come to this White complex.

We serve our people and our interests are antagonistic to the capitalist interests. People ask us if we are communists. Our answer is that we are Mozambicans and we are revolutionaries and consequently we are against capitalism, discrimination and humiliation.□

Angolan War Crimes Trials

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

National Liberation Army (ELNA), the military wing of the FNLA — found themselves suddenly surrounded by two columns of MPLA forces advancing from the south.

The Zairean troops, suspecting betrayal by their FNLA allies, shot all ELNA troops in sight and withdrew back into Zaire.

The CIA, responding to Roberto's cry for help, offered attractive salaries in its mercenary recruitment campaign, which was aimed largely at Great Britain. The Britishers were told that they were going out to train "anticommunist forces" for use against the "communists" in Angola. Many were duped into believing that they wouldn't have to do any fighting, and upon arriving in Angola, refused to fight and returned home in large numbers.

Angolan and Portuguese eyewitnesses interviewed by the *Guardian* said that the major activity of British mercenaries was the shooting of unarmed Angolan and Portuguese civilians. One eyewitness from the Maquelo do Zombo area described how Portuguese shopkeepers had been rounded up by the FNLA, forcibly put into uniform, given arms and told to march "down the road" to stop the advance of MPLA liberation forces. When the shopkeepers refused to fight, they were lined up and shot by British mercenaries.

The *London Observer* of April 4 published an interview with one of the mercenaries present at the slaughter of the Portuguese shopkeepers, who said that "Col. Callan" ordered 160 Angolan men murdered in a single village.□

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*(On all above materials include an additional 35 cents for postage and


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